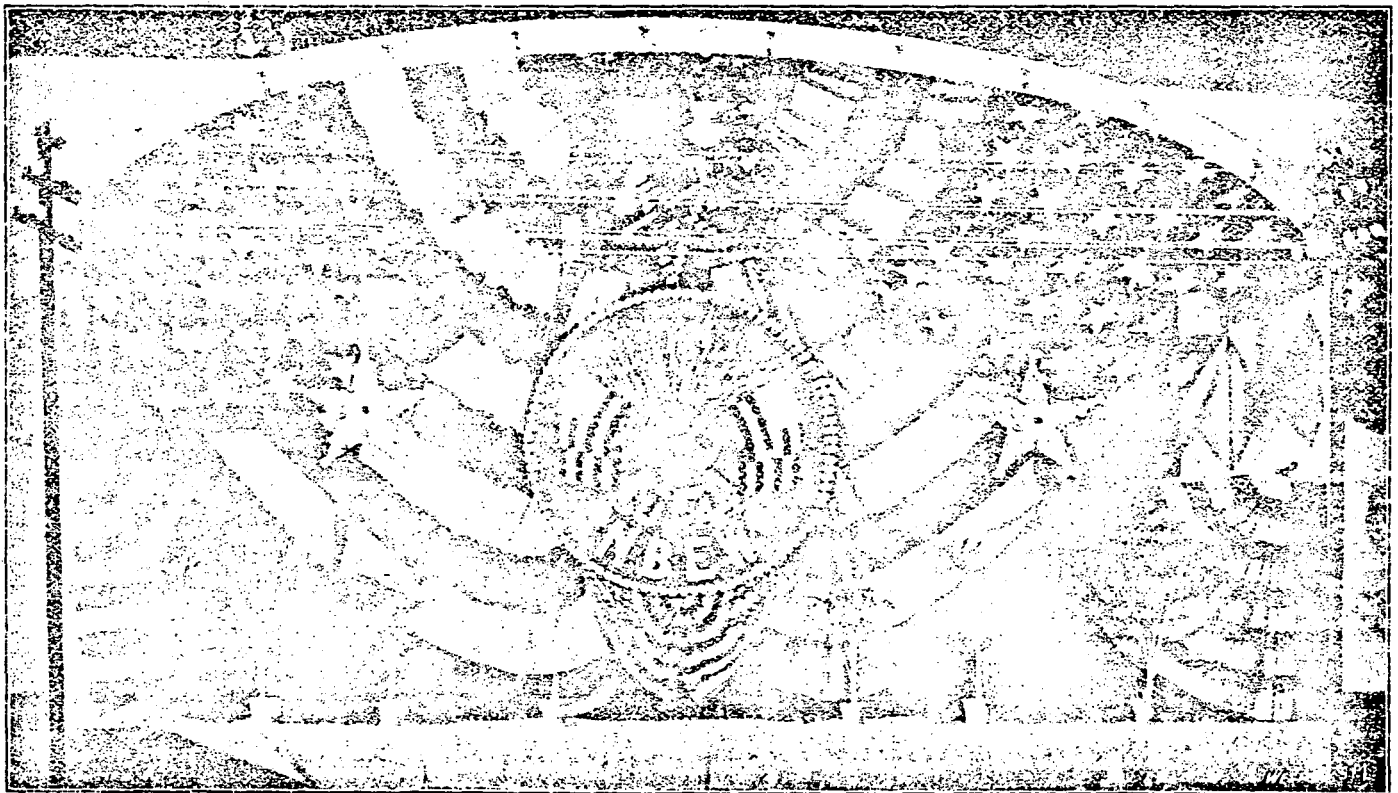


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THE THEORY OF THE WIRING TABLE.

By Thomas G. Grier.

Wires are used to form an easy and direct path for the distribution of the electric current, as pipes are used for distributing gas or water to places at a distance from the source of supply.

The sizes of pipes are determined upon the basis of the distance and the quantity of material sent through them. Wires, as well, must have some distinct size, depending upon the circumstances governing different conditions. It is nec-

essary to make calculations in order to ascertain the size of wire, and to shorten and simplify this work of calculation wiring tables have been compiled. A wiring table gives at once the result in the commercial size of wire, and when the proper table is at hand no multiplying or dividing, no figuring, no application of a formula is required.

In all substances there exists some unknown obstruction to the flow of an electric current. The technical name given to this obstruction to the passage of an electric current is resistance. It is not known what causes this resistance, but by experiment the extent to which it ex-

ists in any substance may be ascertained and measured. It is known how in any substance the amount of resistance may be varied by altering the dimensions, also as to the amount of energy necessary to overcome any resistance. The theory of the wiring table is simply one of proportioning resistances.

The first point to be considered is, how is the resistance varied in any substance? The law states that the resistance of any substance varies directly as its length and inversely as its cross section. This law has been verified by experiment, and is universally accepted as a law of nature. The resistance varies directly as

the length of any given substance, means that if the length of a wire is doubled the resistance is doubled, and three times the length means three times as much resistance. The resistance varies inversely as the area of cross section, means that if the area of a wire is doubled, that is, if there is just twice as much metal for a given length of wire, the resistance is decreased one-half. If the area is increased three times, the resistance is decreased to one-third. In a wire of a given substance, if the length is doubled, and at the same time the area is doubled, the resistance remains the same; or if the length is increased to three times as great, and at the same time the area is increased three times, the resistance remains the same.

From the application of the law already referred to, it can be seen how it is possible to vary the size of a wire so that the resistance remains constant for any length, or how the resistance may be changed to suit any condition or circumstance.

The next consideration is the action of the electric current. The pressure is measured in volts, and the rate of flow is measured in amperes. The volts are all used up in forcing the amperes against the resistance.

The resistance (if it were all in the wire) would mean a total loss of the electrical energy, because the volts would be used in doing work from which no results were obtained. It is necessary, therefore, to make the resistance of the wire which conducts the current but a portion of the total resistance, the rest of the resistance of a circuit being that which exists in the lamps and the other devices or apparatus which convert the electrical energy into commercial forms, as light, power or heat.

To so compile a table and calculate the sizes, it is necessary to consider the relations which exist between the unit of resistance, the ohm; the unit of pressure, the volt, and the unit of current, the ampere. One ohm resistance requires the pressure of one volt to transmit one ampere. Two ohms require two volts to transmit one ampere. One volt will transmit but one-half an ampere over two ohms, and 100 volts will transmit 10 amperes over 10 ohms. This is Ohm's law, which, when given in the form usually found in text books, is as follows: The rate of flow, or current, measured in amperes, is equal to the volts divided by the ohms. The volts are equal to the amperes multiplied by the ohms, and the ohms are equal to the volts divided by the current flow, or amperes.

Knowing the relation of resistance to the flow of currents, and the pressure, the next point to be considered is the substance used for the wires, and ascertain the amount of its resistance for a given length and size, to be used as a unit for making the calculation necessary in compiling the table. Copper, commercially and physically, represents the best conductor for the transmission of the electric current. A dollar's worth of copper will conduct a greater amount of electric current than any other metal of equal value with the same loss of energy. In the illustrations following copper will be the substance considered, as the wiring tables used for ascertaining the size of wire are for copper wire.

The units by which wire is measured are the circular mil and the foot. The circular mil is the area of a circle whose diameter is one one-thousandth of an inch. The foot is a unit familiar to all.

The unit of wire, then, would be a wire one foot long the area of which is one circular mil, and the resistance of this unit of copper wire is between 10 ohms and 11 ohms, depending upon the temperature of the wire. 10.6 ohms may be assumed as the resistance which approximates closely to the average at ordinary temperatures. Taking this as the basis for compiling a wiring table, it is known that to send an ampere through this unit of wire would require 10.6 volts. For, as stated in Ohm's law, the volts must equal the ohms multiplied by the amperes. But in everyday problems the known quantities are the volts and amperes, and the calculation is to find wires of proper resistance to suit conditions.

The resistance, or the ohms, must equal the volts divided by the amperes. To solve this problem the volts are divided by the amperes and we have the resistance. The resistance varies as the length and inversely as the area. It is the area of a wire which is desired, and one the resistance of which will equal the resistance found by dividing the volts by the amperes. The resistance of one foot of copper wire one circular mil in area equals 10.6 ohms. The resistance of any wire is equal to its length multiplied by 10.6, and this divided by the area. Now, it is known that the volts divided by the amperes equal the resistance, and the volts divided by the amperes are, therefore, equal to the length of the wire multiplied by 10.6 and divided by the area.

In any problem of wiring we have the number of volts and amperes, also the distance the current is to be transmitted, and the only thing remaining to be found is the area. To find this we multiply 10.6 by twice the distance, or the total length of wire (in multiple arc work there is one outgoing wire and the return circuit, which makes the total length of wire double the distance), and multiply this by the amperes, and divide the product by the volts used, which gives the area of the wire. The volts used are not the total volts of the system, but the volts lost in the wire. If the problem is given so many per cent loss, it would mean a per cent of the total number of volts. To illustrate: If the wire is to use up 2 per cent of the pressure, and the voltage of the system was 50, then you would divide by 2 per cent of 50, or 1 volt; or, if the pressure was 100 volts, you would divide by 2 per cent of 100, or 2.

In compiling a table, let it be assumed for a 50-volt system, for a regular increase of distances of 10 feet, the following method is pursued: First, the per cent loss is ascertained; let it be 2 per cent, this then would be 1 volt. Then 1 ampere will be considered, first, as the total current flow, and the following calculations would be made: 10.6 would be multiplied by 10 (feet) and by 2 to get the length of the wire, and this multiplied by 1 ampere and the product divided by volts lost, or in this case by 1, which would give an area of 212 circular mils. This would be the size of a wire necessary to allow 1 ampere to be transmitted 10 feet with 1 volt loss (or 2 per cent of 50 volts).

The next calculation would be for 20 feet distance, and as the resistance of the wire must remain the same, the area first found, namely, 212 circular mils, must be doubled. For 30 feet, to keep the resistance constant, the area is increased three times, and so on until the limit of the table, say 200 feet, is reached, when the area will be increased 20 times, as the length has been increased by that amount.

Then the same method will be continued for 2 amperes, namely, multiplying 10.6 by the distance and by 2 to get the length of wire, and this multiplied by amperes and the whole divided by the volts lost. This is continued until the area for all the wires for each of the distances and for the various numbers of amperes have been determined.

As it is necessary to multiply 10.6 by the distance multiplied by 2 in every instance, 21.2 is used instead, and the straight distance used. The whole resolves itself into the simple formula:

$$21.2 \times \text{distance} \times \text{amperes} \\ \text{Volts lost} \\ = \text{area of wire.}$$

When these areas are found the commercial sizes of wire are inserted in the table which are nearest to the size found, but always larger, never smaller; that is, if the area found in the calculation came between a 0 wire and a 00 wire, the 00 wire would be the size used in the table.

NEW YORK'S TELEPHONE PLANT.

By E. H. Mullin.

New York City can boast of having the largest and most completely equipped telephone system in the world. There are over 17,000 subscribers, connected with the central exchanges of the New York Telephone Company, besides numerous private lines between different offices or between offices and factories. The subscribers to the central exchanges give an average of 10 calls a day, so that the total number of messages amounts to 170,000 on every working day of the year, or, say, 51,000,000 calls per annum.

If all these messages were distributed evenly over the 24 hours or if contiguous territories had necessarily the greatest amount of business with each other over the telephone, it would still be a task of great magnitude to arrange for the connection of all these calls between the sender and the receiver. But as it actually happens there are two high tides, not far apart, in the course of each day when the operators in the central exchanges are almost overwhelmed with work. Between 10 and 12 o'clock forenoon there is an average of 19,000 calls an hour. Then there is a comparative lull until 2 o'clock, when the average falls to 10 an hour, rising again to 17 an hour from that time until 5 o'clock. After that the number of calls sinks at first quickly, then more gradually, until it reaches its minimum between 3 and 4 o'clock a. m., with an average of 50. Moreover, though a very large percentage of telephones are situated in the downtown district, where distances are short, it has been found that the average distance over which calls are made is three miles, or about the space which separates the City Hall from the Grand Central Station. So that the

switchboards in the exchanges must be equal to the rapid connection of 19,000 calls an hour over three miles of double wire. And as there are 12 central exchanges in the city, or an average of one for each mile of its length, each of these calls has to go through two exchanges at least to reach its destination.

The largest of these exchanges is situated in Cortlandt street, in the same building as that in which the New York Telephone Company has its head offices. It contains over 250 feet of switchboard, costing \$1,000 a lineal foot to erect, and employs over 100 operators during the busy hours to transmit the calls of some 4,000 subscribers. Each operator can tell in a second whether any one of the 17,000 subscribers in New York is busy, and can do this without leaving her seat. As soon as she puts in the plug in the proper place to connect with the other subscribers she hears a sound which lets her know that his wire is already engaged. It may be remarked here that all the day operators in the central exchanges are women. Calling subscribers are often not prepared to believe that the persons whom they wish to reach are "busy" every time the operator makes such a report. The writer must confess that he used to be skeptical about the continuous employment of the telephone in a certain well known lawyer's office in this city until he had one day occasion to wait for some time in the ante-room of that lawyer's office. Then it occurred to him that the lawyer had work enough for three telephones during the busy hours of the day, instead of the single one with which he had provided himself his partners and his clerks. If wires were ever hot with calls, those particular telephone wires must have been, as they were never idle for a moment with outgoing calls, and the subscriber who could connect from the other end must have done so "mair by gude luck than gude guidance." On the average, 20 per cent of the calls report "busy."

It is a mooted question which building in the city uses the largest number of telephones. The palm is usually accorded to the Stock Exchange, though the Mills building must run it a close second, if not outranking it. Some of the large new office buildings, such as that of the Tract Society, may ultimately outstrip either, but conditions vary so much from time to time that nothing but an actual count would settle the question. The Stock Exchange has 1,100 members, of whom about a fifth have telephones connected with the central exchanges. Some of the newer hotels have each room, amounting to 400 or more, connected with the clerk's desk, but these telephones cannot be put into circuit with the central exchanges. In fact, the central exchanges and the immense plant of lines and instruments that form the telephone system are necessarily distinct from such private installations, and no one can make use of them without paying the regular toll. Formerly this amounted to \$240 a year, or \$20 a month, to all subscribers, but recently a minimum rate of \$90 a year has been adopted, with an extra charge for each message over 600 a year. About two-thirds of the total number of subscribers have now adopted the message rate plan, and while revenue was decreased somewhat

at first, the new subscribers who have since come in have more than made up the deficiency. It is impossible to say what the average rental per telephone in this city amounts to, but it is the general experience that each subscriber has to pay his share, be it much or little, with the proviso that some of those in the annexed district have long lines of wire erected for their special convenience at no additional charge over the minimum rate.

Of the 50,000 miles of telephone wires in this city, 36,000 miles are safely housed in conduits. The form of these conduits is familiar to the average citizen. Wrought iron pipes, three inches in diameter, with screwed joints, are laid in beds of concrete along the sides of the streets at a depth great enough to insure their safety from overhead traffic. At frequent intervals there are manholes, covered with air-tight caps, into which the several sections of iron pipe open. The copper telephone wires, with which these ducts are filled, are usually made up in cables of 50 or 100 pairs. Each pair of wires form the outgoing metallic link and its return, thus completing the circuit. To annul the effects of induction in the circuit the two wires of each pair are twisted on each other. Each of these wires is insulated, and the 50 or 100 pairs are surrounded with additional insulation and encased in lead sheathing. When a section of this cable is complete it is comparatively easy to draw it through a duct from manhole to manhole. These stations form a convenient means of leading cables from the subways to buildings. At first they also formed a convenient receptacle for the collection of illuminating gas from neighboring leaky pipes, and an accidental spark often caused a temporary volcanic eruption of the manhole covers. But by forcing air through the ducts, the manholes are now kept thoroughly ventilated and explosions have become exceedingly rare. In the early days of putting the wires underground the art of insulation was very imperfectly understood, and the telephone wires, as the weakest brethren, suffered considerably from the cross currents of electric light and other wires carrying high potential currents. Nowadays there is very little trouble from this source as long as the wires are underground. When they have to pass overhead the case is different, and the accidental shifting of a high potential wire from where it was innocuous to where it can influence a pair of telephone wires will sometimes impair the work of a whole switchboard and give three or four linemen several days' hard work to locate the fault. Occasionally, though never, so far as the writer can learn, in New York, the current from an electric light wire has followed the telephone wire to the switchboard, and, on one occasion at least, injured an operator. There has been such a great improvement in automatic cut-outs, however, in recent years, that a repetition of such accidents is now exceedingly improbable.

Over 500 men are employed in this city in extending, maintaining and repairing the telephone system. The number varies greatly with the weather and the time of year. The most difficult part of their duty is undoubtedly the wiring of large buildings. Here they encounter the

Fire Department, whose duty it is to keep wires as much as possible out of the way of the fire extinguishing apparatus. Wherever possible, therefore, the telephone men introduce their wires directly from the subways into the basements of the buildings. The wires are then brought to the various floors by means of a channel cut in the wall where they can be inspected at any time by the telephone linemen. It sometimes costs as much as from \$1,500 to \$2,000 to wire a large office building. The telephone company will either do this work at its own cost, making in this case a contract with the owner of the building to keep the use of these wires exclusively for its own system and giving it the right of entry at all reasonable times for their maintenance and repairs. If the owner, on the other hand, installs his own wires, he can use them as he likes, always provided that the linemen of the telephone company have the power of inspection over wires connected with their exchanges.

Besides the local exchanges, the New York company has connection with the long-distance circuits to Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and many other large cities. The long-distance telephones between New York and New England points are used more frequently than any of the others, but there is sufficient business between here and Chicago to employ several circuits daily. Telephoning under the Atlantic is not yet a possibility, but if paper insulation can be brought to the pitch of perfection, which it promises to reach, we may yet be able to ring up London or Paris as easily as Cortlandt street. The telephone system is still absurdly young, being only to-day in its twenty-first year.

A TELEGRAPH GIRL ON TRAMP.

Traveled 25,000 Miles by Railroad on Her Lodge Card.

No one would have taken her for a "hobo," yet she was, in the railroader's vernacular, a tramp. To be still more explicit, she was a railroad telegraph operator out of a job, armed with "letters" from her former employers and a "traveling card" from a Western division of the Order of Railway Telegraphers. She was young, bright, and more than ordinarily pretty, was dressed in a neat tailor-made traveling gown and had a little "grip" suspended from her shoulder by a strap.

When she was first noticed by one of the attaches of the Norfolk and Western road she was walking down the long platform of the depot in this city and closely inspecting the offices that occupy the long building back of the depot proper. She went the whole length of the platform, but evidently didn't find what she wanted, for she came back to where one of the night clerks sat by an open window, and asked:

"Where is the telegraph office here?"

"There is a day office upstairs in the depot, but it is closed now," was the answer, and the man added, "If you want to send a message you'll have to go up-town now."

"I only wished to see the operator," replied the lady, and then she almost paralyzed the gentleman by adding, "I'm a railroader myself."

The man came out of his office and looked again at this "newest" woman, and decided that she was about the daintiest "railroader" it had ever been his good fortune to meet. When he recovered from his surprise she told him that she was traveling on "letters" and wished to meet the operator at the office where the trainmen registered to try through him to "square" herself for transportation West.

The gentleman explained to her that the office was nearly half a mile down the track, at the end of the bridge. It was a dark night and it looked like it might rain at any moment. If she would get to the office she would have to walk down through the yards and over the tracks, where the busy switch engines were making up the freight trains for the West. None of the obstacles, that would have deterred most girls, cut any figure. She was used to cars and with proper direction could find her way through any yard, and she wasn't afraid.

The man gave her the plainest instructions and mentally cursed the luck that left the office in his sole charge just now. If any of the boys would show up he would escort her down to the telegraph office himself. He explained to her the way he was fixed, and apologized for not offering to go with her, but she laughingly told him it was all right, she could find it without any trouble, and then she said good night and started down the tracks.

A few minutes later, when the operator in the little office at the end of the bridge looked up from his work, he was astonished to see a lady looking over the big register that lay on a shelf outside the window, in which the conductors of the incoming and outgoing trains register their arrival and departure. He started for the window, through which he had so often heard the old stereotyped query, "How is she? On time?" with the evident intention of asking her business. He had hardly risen from his chair when the girl looked up. A quick mystic sign passed between them, and the operator, with a grin of pleasure on his face, reached out his hand.

"Where are you from?" he asked.

"Denver," replied the girl. "I lost my job there last March, and I've been trying to hunt up another one, but I haven't got it yet. Do you know the man who goes West to-night?"

"Yes; and he's a hard one to ride with, too."

"Well, I've found some tough ones since I started, but I've always got over the roads."

"Of course, I'll help you all I can, but your card will go further with him than anything I can say. You've got over an hour to wait; won't you come inside?" And then the door to the inner office was opened, and, seated at the operating table, beside her new friend, the soft voice often almost drowned by the incessant click and clang of the sounders, she told the story of her travels.

"As I told you, I lost my job in March last, but while I worked I saved my money and I had plenty to last me some time. There was no show for work in Denver until business picked up again. I thought the matter over. I knew that railroad men, when they lost a position, if they belonged to any of the railroad orders, traveled about and looked for work,

and I made up my mind that if they could do it I could, too. So I got a letter from our superintendent and a traveling card from the lodge and started.

"I went South first, over the Fort Worth and Denver and Missouri, Kansas and Texas to Houston, Tex. There was no work there, so I came East as far as New Orleans and then went North, over the Illinois Central to Chicago, and from there I went over through Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania to New York. I've been in every one of the New England States, and have tried in nearly every city for work, but business is dull, and there are no vacancies, so I'm still on the tramp. I came down here from Washington, and did intend to go on South, but it's getting too warm, so I guess I'll go back West and try the Pacific Coast States. I have plenty of money yet, and unless I get work I'll see lots of this big country of ours before the summer is over.

"I keep a little book in which I make a record of my travels—it'll make good reading when I get old—and I was looking over it to-day. I found that I have been in 16 States, have ridden over 25,000 miles, over nearly 40 railroads, and have only had to pay fare once, from Baltimore to Washington, \$1.20."

"Here comes your train. Catch him while he is registering. I've got orders for him and that'll give you time to talk to him."

The gentleman in the blue uniform had hardly completed the registry of his train when he heard at his elbow the old familiar query, "Do you show any favors to railroad people?" He was not by any means an "easy" man to ride with, and he turned, prepared to crush the daring "tourist" with a sharp negative, but when he saw the pretty face and looked into the sparkling eyes of the fair hobo he hesitated.

There is an old saying that "The man who hesitates is lost," and in this instance the truth of the axiom was amply verified. The old fellow shoved his fingers through his gray hair and looked a little worried, but finally said:

"Not often. They watch us pretty close."

"Well, I'm a telegraph operator and I've got a good letter and a card and I want to go West."

"Let me see them." They were handed to him for inspection. He read the letter, asked the operator if the card was "all right," and, getting an affirmative reply, said:

"Well, I'll take you; get them orders O. K'd, son; I'll be back in a minute." And then he stepped to the door and helped the lady on the train, and in a few minutes she was on her way to the West.

As the train pulled out across the bridge the operator stood on the porch in front of his office and watched the red lights as they grew dim in the distance. As the last light went out he murmured: "She's a daisy all right, all right."—Norfolk Landmark.

STORAGE BATTERY STREET CAR LINES.

There are at present eight storage battery street car systems in operation in the world, all of which are in Europe, and four of which were installed last year. Four of these are in Paris, two in Austria, one in Birmingham and one at

The Hague. Chicago is the only city in this country which has a road, to be run exclusively by storage batteries, under construction.

THE SOCIAL REFORM CLUB OF NEW YORK.

The Social Reform Club of New York is, in effect, a virile protest against the three great obstacles that confront reformers—ignorance of one another, lack of cohesion, and narrowness of view.

The active participants in its formation in 1894 probably held to as many opinions regarding social betterment as there were members; but they, nevertheless, recognized the obstacles mentioned above, and, from that cause, seriously set out to form a common center whereat wage-earners and others interested in the labor movement might meet to consider the steps that ought to be taken to improve industrial and social conditions in New York. The catholicity of the club can be best inferred by naming a few of the founders: Dr. Felix Adler, of Ethical Culture note; Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor; Rev. W. S. Rainsford, the well-known Episcopalian; Ernest H. Crosby, lawyer and Single Tax advocate; Father Ducey, the Catholic philanthropist, and J. W. Sullivan, author of "Direct Legislation."

The chief requirement for membership, whether the applicant be rich or poor, influential or weak, is "a deep interest in social reform, and especially in the elevation of society by the improvement of the condition of wage-workers." The progressiveness of its plan—being unification in sympathy, if not in method—has attracted to it members from all branches of society. Powerful representatives of nearly every labor organization in the city enter into debate and friendly conference with the professional classes and employers of labor. Naturally perfect agreement is rarely attained, yet each gains in intelligent comprehension of our problems by learning the other's point of view. Workingmen are quick to resent anything that savors of patronage; but our experience has proved beyond all cavil that they welcome most heartily the co-operation and fraternal help of those not absolutely dependent upon daily toil. On the other hand, professional men here have the advantage of frank intercourse with wage-earners, who are often men of originality and character, traveled and reflective students, whose opinions do not merely echo the newspapers.

The club aims to have three sorts of activity—educational, by means of weekly discussions, study, reports, bulletins, lectures, etc.; social, by throwing open the rooms to members for friendly intercourse from 10 a. m. until midnight; progressive, by committee work, varying from the enforcement of law to the procuring of needed legislation. It deliberately and publicly, in its constitution, eschews panaceas. It does not even demand appropriation of trades unions, though the belief of the club is strong for organization as a means to redress wrong. Juenee. Women have, from the start, had equal voice with men in the management of the club's affairs. The club has been most advantageous, since some of the women have at their disposal a good deal of time and utilize it in special investigations of the greatest aid to intelligent action by the club as a whole.

DRED SCOTT DECISION, NO. 2.

After a lapse of forty-one years, the Dred Scott decision of 1856 has been equaled by the Arago decision of 1897, and the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution wiped out of existence. The "Coast Seamen's Journal" gives the following account of the Arago case and the decision of the Supreme Court thereon:

The facts in the Arago case, taken from the brief submitted to the Supreme Court and published in the "Journal" of the 30th ult., are: "Robert Robertson, P. H. Olsen, J. H. Bradley and Morris Hansen shipped June, 1895, at San Francisco, California, to serve as seamen on board the American barkentine Arago, on a voyage from San Francisco to Knapton, in the State of Washington, thence to Valparaiso, and thence to such other foreign ports as the master might direct, and return to a port of discharge in the United States. Becoming dissatisfied with their employment, they left the vessel at Astoria, in the State of Oregon, and although other men could have been secured to take their places, they were subsequently arrested at Astoria under the provisions of Sections 4596-4599 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, taken before a Justice of the Peace, and by him committed to jail until the Arago was ready for sea (some sixteen days), when they were taken from the jail by the United States Marshal and placed on board the Arago, in irons, and against their will; they refused to turn to, and were subsequently arrested and charged with refusing to work (at San Francisco, Cal.), in violation of Sec. 4596, R. S. U. S."

They were held to trial by a U. S. Commissioner, and a writ of habeas corpus having been dismissed, the case went to the Supreme Court. The seamen claimed their liberty because—1, they were held to involuntary servitude on board the Arago, in violation of the Constitution; 2, because they were deprived of their liberty and property without due process of law; 3, because they were denied the right of trial by jury. While the case was going through these legal phases the four seamen were kept in jail, from which they were released, on their own recognizance, after a confinement of nine months.

The majority decision in the Arago case, rendered by Justice Brown, affirmed that of the District Court, the Court refusing to interfere with the case. The Court held that the arrest of the sailors under the circumstances was a due exercise of judicial power, and also held that no involuntary servitude was involved in compelling seamen to serve for the time agreed upon.

Justice Harlan, in the minority report, laid stress upon the importance and the consequences involved in the decision of the Court. He said that an old law had been passed and had been permitted to remain on the statute books for want of consideration, largely. He asked what difference there was in essence between the overseer standing over a man with lash in hand and compelling him to labor against his will and the United States Government, through its Marshal, compelling a man to work under a contract which he no longer wished to observe? What a sensation, he asked, would result from the passage by a State Legis-

lature of a law requiring the domestic employe, who had contracted for six months' service, but who had, at the end of a month, for reasons satisfactory to himself or herself, decided to abandon the contract to live up to its terms? He asserted the right of the State to do this rested upon just such a basis as the decision of the Court in this case. The Constitution, he contended, did not give Congress the right to pass a law which compelled one man to serve another against his will. It was a matter of purely personal and private contract.

WHO CAN GIVE HER INFORMATION?

Editor Electrical Worker:

My story is not different from numerous others, though differing perhaps a little in detail. My husband, H. T. Kelly, left Montreal for Brooklyn nearly a year ago. He left Brooklyn for New York on March 15, 1896, ostensibly to obtain employment in an electric powerhouse. I received several letters from him, but he suddenly ceased writing and I have heard no tidings of him since April, 1896. I wrote to the Chief of Police for information, and he directed me to write to you. He is about 5 feet, 7 to 10 inches in height, light hair, very light mustache, blue eyes, age 34, and weighs about 180 pounds. On one of his hands is marked with blue India ink the letters T. H. S. On the little finger of his right hand, he has a bent joint. His full name is Henry James Kelly. He may go under the name of Harry Gilmore or P. T. Kelly. I hope you will do all you can to help an almost destitute wife, who owing to cruelty, has not seen the comfort of having her babe with me this Christmas tide. Oh, sir; you who are in comfort and luxury, do not let the plea of a heart-broken wife and mother pass unheeded, but do all you can to locate my husband.

MRS. T. GERTRUDE KELLY,
115 Caroline street, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

UNDERGROUND TROLLEY IN N. Y.

New York City, N. Y.—The Metropolitan Traction Co. has decided to use an underground electric system on their surface roads in New York City, at present operated by mule power. The Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Amsterdam and Madison avenue and the Fifty-ninth street cross-town lines will be immediately equipped with an underground trolley system. This change contemplates the expenditure of \$3,000,000, and it is expected that the work will be completed before next fall.

In adopting the underground trolley system, a big victory over Wm. C. Whitney has been won by John D. Crimmins and his friends. Mr. Whitney favored the compressed air system, and he and his son-in-law and others went to the manufacture of air motors. On account of the success of the Lenox avenue underground system, however, those in favor of electricity carried the day in the councils of the Metropolitan Co., with the result above stated.

A ROYAL BLUE FLYER.

Engine No. 1,313 which draws Royal Blue Line train No. 514 from New York to Washington on January 24 made a run from Camden Station to Washington in thirty-seven minutes. The distance is forty-one miles. The train left Camden

Station at 4:02 and was in the Washington depot at 4:39. The run from Branchville to Trinidad, Washington's city limits, a distance of eight and a half miles, was made in five minutes.

Engineer Schultz was in charge. The fast time was made because the train was several minutes behind time. Engine No. 1,313 is one of those recently built for the Baltimore and Ohio. It is a Baldwin ten-wheel driver.

MEETS A FEARFUL FATE.

Samuel L. Pevehouse Plunges Headlong to His Death.

The first fatal accident since the electric light company was established, 14 years ago, occurred this forenoon at Ninth and Maine, when, at 9:45, Samuel L. Pevehouse fell from a pole 25 feet high, striking upon his head and shoulders on the paved street, causing instantaneous death.

Pevehouse and David Mallinson were working at the southwest corner of Ninth and Maine. Deceased was on the pole, 25 feet high, preparing for placing a new circuit-box for South Ninth street. His right leg was around the pole, while he was held up by the spur upon his left foot. He was leaning forward, working, when the spur slipped, causing him to lose his balance and fall. Ten feet below he struck the feed wire of the electric street car company, turning a somersault, striking the pole, which threw him off some distance. He struck the pavement upon the left side of his head and shoulder. His head and temple was terribly mashed, and caved in at least two inches. The brains were oozing out upon the street. The blood flowed in a stream from ears, nose and mouth, until there was a pool of gore in the gutter which took buckets of water to wash away. It was a ghastly sight to look upon, but it was with great difficulty that the morbid crowd were kept back.

Deceased was a son of Isaac N. Pevehouse of Camp Point, formerly owner of the flour mill at Coatsburg, where the deceased was employed up to two and a half years ago, when he came to Quincy and was engaged as a trimmer for the Thomson-Houston Light Company. For the past four months he has been a line foreman. Frank A. Parker, of the Quincy Gas Company, said he was one of the best men in the company's employ.

Pevehouse was a member of Gem City Camp, Modern Woodmen, and had \$3,000 insurance. He was an Odd Fellow and belonged to Gem City Lodge; also a member of the Electrical Workers' Union, from which his widow will receive \$100.—Quincy Herald.

St. Louis, Mo.—Frederick Portmann, a grocery clerk, was instantly killed on February 4th, on Third street, near Franklin avenue, by running against a telephone wire, which was hanging loose across the street. The coroner's jury holds the Bell Tel. Co. responsible.

The Louis K. Comstock Company of Chicago made an assignment on February 3rd to the Chicago Title and Trust Company. The assets are given at \$52,000 and the liabilities at \$38,000. The Comstock Company did a great deal of work outside of Chicago and had at the time of the assignment large contracts in St. Louis, Duluth and Syracuse.



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 be readily appreciated.

St. Louis, Mo., February, 1897.

W. N. GATES, - SPECIAL ADVERTISING AGENT,
 29 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND, OHIO.



The A. F. of L., pursuant to resolution
 adopted at the Cincinnati convention, has
 established headquarters in Washington.

Bro. E. Colvin, Fourth Grand Vice
 President, started on the warpath January
 21st, and has one scalp dangling
 from his belt—Lowell. He will wake up
 the natives if it is possible to do so.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron
 and Steel Workers, at McKinley's home,
 have been on a strike against the Canton
 Steel Company since May, 1896, and in
 a recent circular appeal for aid. The cir-
 cular is indorsed by the Trades and
 Labor Assembly of Canton, O.

A. Furuseth, chairman of the Legisla-
 tive Committee elected by the Cincinnati
 Convention of the A. F. of L., is actively
 engaged in pushing labor legislation at
 Washington, particularly bills to im-
 prove the condition of seamen and abol-
 ish involuntary servitude in the United
 States, unless for punishment of a crime.

Mr. Furuseth has issued a memorial
 calling attention to the pitiful condition
 of the sailors and the proposed legisla-
 tion to better their condition, and ear-
 nestly asks the co-operation of all Labor
 Unions, which can be readily given by
 writing to the Congressmen and Sena-
 tors from each State and District, urging
 them to vote for the bills.

Two babies to introduce this month—
 Lowell and Waco. Lowell bears a strik-
 ing likeness to Bro. E. Colvin, but Waco
 is, like Topsy, "just grewed." By the
 way, this reminds us that we have six
 healthy unions in the Lone Star State,
 and never had an organizer within 700
 miles of the State. The Texas rangers
 may use a dirk knife for a toothpick or
 shoot a few greasers for amusement, but
 they are true blue when it comes to a
 question of unionism, and some of our
 Eastern craftsmen can imitate them with
 profit.

The American Federation of Musicians,
 which was formed out of the National
 League and independent Unions of musi-
 cians, in a recent circular calls attention
 to the fact that it is the only organiza-
 tion of musicians recognized by the
 American Federation of Labor, and asks
 that no musicians, nor society of musi-
 cians, not chartered under the American
 Federation of Musicians, be recognized
 by any Central Body, and if any such are
 now recognized or seated, they be at
 once unseated and seats declared vacant
 until they are chartered by the American
 Federation of Musicians.

Owen Miller of St. Louis is president of
 the A. F. of M. and J. F. Schmalz of Cin-
 cinnati, secretary.

In a recent circular the International
 Association of Machinists calls attention
 to the boycotts it has placed on the
 Crown Cork and Seal Co. of Baltimore,
 Md., manufacturers of a stopper with a
 wire staple in the center to draw it from
 the bottle; also a tin cap with a small
 piece of cork in it. The Schneider &
 Trenkamp Co. of Cleveland, O., manufac-
 turers of oil, gas and gasoline stoves,
 marked with the word "Reliable." The
 United States Bicycle Co. of Chicago, Ill.,
 manufacturers of bicycles stamped "U.
 S. Wheel Co."

The International Association of Ma-
 chinists have tried by every honorable
 means to get these companies to employ
 union labor, but have failed, and now
 ask that all assistance possible be given
 them in pushing the boycott against the
 above-named firms.

The "Daily Advertiser" of Newark, N.
 J., of January 15th, contained an account
 of methods employed in the Edison lamp
 factory at Harrison, N. J., and system of
 fines and petty tyranny practiced by the
 superintendent, which makes one blush
 to think that such things would be tol-
 erated in America. The General Electric
 Co., when they found their monopoly of
 the incandescent lamp business was
 knocked out by the decision of Judge
 Hallett, in the celebrated Columbia lamp
 case, started in to demoralize the lamp
 business and break up the independent
 manufacturers by reducing the price of
 lamps.

Each reduction in price was followed
 by a corresponding reduction in the
 wages of employes, until at the present
 time in the factory at Harrison, N. J.,
 wages are lower than any other lamp
 factory in the country, and as could be
 expected under such conditions, a cheap
 grade of lamp is employed, and conse-
 quently an inferior lamp is placed on the
 market.

Some friend in Boston was kind enough
 to mail us a marked copy of the Boston
 "Herald" of January 8th, containing an
 account of the annual banquet of the
 Massachusetts Single Tax League. The
 principal speaker was Thomas G. Shear-
 man of New York, the great single tax
 advocate, who, we hope, succeeded in
 elucidating the subject to the satisfaction
 of the classical Bostonians. In the West
 we are nearly all single taxers, but un-
 fortunately a large number of the people
 do not know it, or, if they do, do not use
 the knowledge at the proper time. It is
 so hard to get out of a rut.

A case similar to the Pullman strike
 is now attracting attention in England.
 Lord Penrhyn owns extensive quarries
 in Wales, which his ancestors probably
 got possession of by robbery. Ten thou-
 sand persons can be given employment
 in these quarries, but they are closed at
 present by order of Lord Penrhyn, be-
 cause the quarrymen insist that they
 have a right to combine for mutual pro-
 tection, or, in other words, organize a
 union. Lord Penrhyn, like Duke Pull-
 man, refuses to arbitrate and the men
 and their families are living in idleness,
 supported by public charity. Last week
 the right of Lord Penrhyn to starve 10,-
 000 persons because he does not believe
 in trade unionism was debated in the
 House of Commons. During the debate,
 which lasted over six hours, only three
 members, two of whom were his rela-
 tives, supported Penrhyn's claim of life
 and death over his workmen.

Duke Pullman had a much larger sup-
 port than this in the American House of
 Lords, if our memory serves us right.
 This case has aroused all England, and
 even the Tories assert that their party
 is in favor of trade combinations and ar-
 bitration.

The Missouri Legislature has at last
 passed a fellow-servant law. This ques-
 tion has been before the Legislature at
 every session for the last twenty years,
 and although the Avery fellow-servant
 law may not be all that we would like it
 to be, yet it is a step in the right direc-
 tion. It was considered impossible to
 pass a general fellow-servant law, as
 that would bring out the combined op-
 position of all the corporations in the
 State, so it was thought best to confine
 it to the railway service for a starter.
 Now let the Missouri Legislature pass the
 anti-trust law, copied after the Georgia
 anti-trust law, which has been introduced
 by Representative Dyer at the request of
 the Tobacco Workers, and thus prove to
 the people of the State and nation that
 the reform movement which had its or-
 igin a year ago in Missouri and which
 swept the State at the November elec-
 tion, is not reform on paper, but means
 business.

At no previous session of the Legisla-
 ture have so many good measures been
 introduced, and we have every reason to
 believe that the Thirty-ninth General As-
 sembly of Missouri will make a record
 which can be referred to with pride.
 Poor Illinois; how we feel for you!

We have received from Cloud City Min-
 ers' Union No. 33, of Leadville, a pam-
 phlet giving a history of the strike and
 the efforts made to settle the difficulty.
 This strike has been on since June 20,

1896. Early in January, Eugene V. Debs went to Leadville at the request of the Miners' Union, to try and adjust the difficulty. Gov. Adams of Colorado also interested himself, and conferences were arranged between a committee of the strikers and a committee of the mine owners. The miners submitted a very fair proposition, which was answered by a counter-proposition from the mine owners, which practically conceded nothing. This the miners refused to accept, and adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the question of difference between the mine owners and managers and this body be submitted to arbitration, and that we agree to abide by any decision that may be rendered by any board that may be selected for such purpose." This was certainly a fair proposition, but the mine owners have not yet answered that they would submit the question to arbitration. So the strike is still on, and all are warned to keep away from Leadville.

The Missouri State Federation of Labor, which was in session at Jefferson City January 25th-28th, did much towards bringing to the attention of the lawmakers of Missouri the deplorable condition of the wage workers in a number of trades, and the necessity of speedy legislation. The Garment Workers had a good bill against the sweating system. The Building Trades Council of St. Louis had a bill providing for eight hours' work on all State work, whether done directly or by contract or sub-contract. The Brass Workers had a bill introduced to compel manufacturers using metal polishing machines to provide exhaust fans and better ventilation. The Bakers had a strong committee to urge their sanitary bakeshop bill, and the Federation, after due consideration, prepared a bill to abolish the competition of prison labor with free labor. This bill provides that convicts shall manufacture only such articles as are needed in State institutions, and after this demand has been supplied, they are to be put to work improving public highways and reclaiming the swamp lands of the State.

The Federation also looked into the merits of a number of other bills introduced in the Legislature, and indorsed such as were considered to be in the interest of working people; among the most prominent being the fellow-servant bill.

Union No. 1 of St. Louis was the only Union of Electrical Workers represented. They had no bill to present to the Legislature, although there is not another trade as dangerous as linework that has not some legislative restriction imposed upon the companies.

E. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha "Bee," has been appointed manager of the Department of Publicity of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exhibition, to be held in Omaha during the summer of 1898. He is freely using the columns of his paper, the "Bee," to call attention to the exposition. The issue of January 16th gives a full history of the origin and scope of the exposition, as developed up to date. From the energy and enterprise manifested by those having the exposition in charge, it can safely be predicted that it will be second only to the great Columbian Exposition of 1893.

Edward Homer Bailey, editor of the Johnstown (Pa.) "Democrat," has published a little pamphlet, "How to Get Rich Without Working." It is a remarkable scheme, and tells how poor men quickly become millionaires. Every farmer and laboring man in the country would be benefited by reading this booklet, which can be secured for 15 cents in stamps by addressing Edward Homer Bailey, Johnstown, Pa.

Several bright papers have recently been added to our exchange list. Among them the "Labor Digest," published in Louisville, Ky., by the American Agents' Association; "The Toller," the official organ of the Schenectady Trades Assembly; "The Tobacco Worker," published in St. Louis, by the National Tobacco Workers' Union, which will be a great aid to this young and aggressive organization in the warfare it is waging against the tobacco trust; the "Labor Advocate," published by Federal Labor Union 6,332 of Lincoln, Neb.

"A Tramp in Society," paper cover, 25 cents. The Schulte Publishing Co., 323 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

This book was first published in 1891, but owing to the suspension of the publishing house was not circulated much at that time. The publishers have brought out a new edition, and are now prepared to fill all orders. "A Tramp in Society" is the most interesting and instructive single tax novel published. If you have a friend who does not believe or understand the theory of the single tax, present him with a copy of "A Tramp in Society," and if he is not a single taxer when he gets through reading it, he is harder to convert than the average heathen.

The Colliery Engineer Co., Scranton, Pa., proprietors of the International Correspondence Schools, announce that commencing with the February issue the name of the journal, "Home Study," which they publish, will be changed to "Home Study Magazine"; the page will be reduced to magazine size, but the number of pages will be doubled. The articles relating to particular branches of industrial science will be grouped in separate issues. Articles relating to Steam Engineering will be published in the February and August issues; those on Plumbing, Heating and Ventilation, in the March and September issues; those on Architecture, in the April and October issues; those on Civil Engineering, in the May and November issues; those on Electrical Engineering, in the June and December issues; and those on Mechanical Engineering, in the July and January issues. Each issue will contain other articles, but as a rule, the general reading portion will consist principally of articles on some particular technical subject. More space will be given to the Answers to Inquiries Department. Inquiries relating to the various trades and professions will be answered in the order in which they are received without regard for the special edition in which they are published. Each issue will contain a drawing plate with instructions for drawing it, and an effort will be made to adapt the plate to the subject treated in the issue in which it appears. These plates will be of great assistance to anyone who desires to learn drawing and will be valuable for reference.

FROM OUR UNIONS.

UNION NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor Electrical Worker:

There is absolutely nothing new in the electrical business in St. Louis, with the exception of one large conduit job, which is about to be started and it will require some energetic action on the part of the Union to keep it from being a scab job.

The Local Union is progressing finely, and increasing its membership rapidly. It has also taken up again the feature that will add more to its success than any other, and that is the educational feature. Upon taking charge of the Local Union, President Durkin outlined the policy that he intended to pursue during his term and from results shown up to the present day, the policy is certainly an admirable one. One of the features outlined by him was that we have discussions on all economic questions and not confine ourselves entirely to the discussions of electrical subjects, as continual discussions of electrical subjects would soon grow monotonous, not on account of any lack of interest by the members, but on account of our inability to procure competent men to discuss those questions for us. The feature of the first lecture night, as we have termed them, was a three-hours' discourse on single tax, delivered by Messrs. Williams and Moser of the St. Louis Single Tax Club, and I can say that in all my experience with electrical workers and with all the discussions I have ever heard in the hall-room, I have never seen a body of men brought face to face with their present and future conditions more graphically and true to life than that presented by the speakers, and I can say that every man left the hall that night thinking. The officers of Local No. 1 think that this is one of the best results that they can possibly expect from any of these lectures, for when the electrical workers or any other workmen begin to think about their condition, they will soon see the absolute necessity of improving same, and take measures to bring about such results.

I would also call the attention of other Locals to the fact that No. 1 has a reading-room open every day and until 11 o'clock in the evening where the men who are out of work meet and discuss all matters of interest to them, and I feel that since we have had this reading-room the Union has made more real progress than during any previous period in its history.

Our organization is now in its sixth year, and has passed through all the crises through which every individual as well as organization passes, and should now be on the high road to success, and if the members only take hold and not depend entirely upon the officers to bring about all good results, our Brotherhood will show at our next convention a standing equal to that of the best labor organizations in the country. Let every Press Secretary keep the Electrical Worker correctly informed as to the condition of work in their respective cities, as such information is very valuable to the members.

JOHN HISSERICH, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Editor Electrical Worker:

No. 6 has started the new year with a new set of officers, who, I hope, will perform their duty as well as the preceding officers. We have elected Bro. A. Johnson, our ex-Press Secretary, to the high office of President, and to the next highest office, that of Vice President, we have elected the schemer, our worthy brother, G. Manning. Bro. Jas. R. Fulton was elected Financial Secretary; Bro. J. J. Cameron, Recording Secretary; Bros. Pierce and Barnhardt, Inspectors, and Bro. Chris. Wallace, foreman. He is the right man in the right place. For Press Secretary there were so many candidates that I thought for a time I would be defeated, but as luck would have it, I was elected, and now the boys say there was something crooked about it or I would not have been elected (but Bro. Manning is a friend of mine). Bro. C. Masten, who is very popular with all the brothers, was elected Trustee. Our worthy ex-President, Bro. D. Keene, was elected Treasurer; and with such a set of officers we expect great things from No. 6 under their administration.

Frisco has at last woken to the fact that it was necessary to have light on her business streets, so our merchants have clubbed together and are having 2,000 c. p. arc lamps placed one hundred feet apart, along the center of the business streets, which has kept the boys working for the Edison Light and Power Company very busy for the past month. The boys at the U. I. W. have been kept busy. They have just completed the installation of a 250-light plant on the Steamer San Blas. The plant consisted of Sieman & Halske multipol dynamo direct connected to a 20 h. p. U. I. W. vertical compound engine.

Bro. Little has been quite sick for the past month, but we all hope he will be well enough to be present and dance at our ball. Charlie is quite a ladies man, and there will be a great many ladies who will feel very much hurt if they don't have the pleasure of seeing him present.

Bro. G. A. Barnhart recently married the belle of San Jose, Miss Alice Blakeslee, a most charming young lady. All the brothers join in congratulating George and his charming little wife and wish they may live long and always prosper. RUSH, Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Bro. C. D. Hatt, our newly elected Press Secretary, having accepted a position with the Postal Telegraph Company, I am again called on to act as Press Secretary for the present term. I am sorry Bro. Hatt is not here to fill the office, as he is much more capable of doing so than I. But again I am glad Bro. Hatt is doing much better than if he had stayed in Chicago, although he held a good position here with the People's Light and Power Co. Bro. Henry Hatt is still here, but in a few days he will leave here and join his brother, Charley, in Arkansas. With this combination, I would advise all nonunion men to keep at least the distance of one State between them. Prosperity struck a few of us here for the past two weeks, although I don't

think it was intended by the Hannaites. The National Board of Cycle Manufacturers held a show or a bicycle exhibit here from January 23 to 30. There was a lot of inside wiring to be done, and a good deal of outside work; stringing feed wire, putting up converters, etc. It was held in the Coliseum Building. The work had to be done in a hurry, consequently it took lots of men to do it. The Coliseum Building covers an area of 225,000 square feet, and is 150 feet high in the center. The People's Light and Power Company put 196 arc lights in the building and there were about 10,000 incandescent lights put in for the show. The Englewood Light and Power Company and the Hyde Park T. H. Co. furnished the power for the incandescent lighting. It was a fine show for lovers of the bicycle. There was about 125 converters put up on poles outside of the building. There was some dispute as to who should put them up. If they were put on the building the inside men would put them up, but the man in charge of the outside work made them put them on poles set about 15 feet from the building, so that gave us the work. It was a strictly Union job outside and in. Bro. Wm. McNary had charge of outside work, assisted by Bros. C. Enochson, F. Snyder and Henry Hatt as foreman. When a man asked Bro. McNary for work, he had to show his card or agree to pay arrearages out of his first pay, before he could go to work. Consequently our Union benefited by it. I only wish we could enforce such rules on all work. It would set some of the brothers to thinking who allow themselves to drag behind with their dues. There is no excuse for some of them. When they are flush they allow themselves to drag and when they are broke they are still dragging. They will say, "I will pay up if you give me a chance to go to work," but when they are working they forget to pay up.

On the Coliseum job we got \$3 per day, eight hours, double time for Sunday and time-and-a-half for over time. This reminded us of World's Fair times. But the above is only what we ought to get all the time. How will we get it is the question? Only by a thorough organization of our craft. For example, the Chicago Telephone Company I think has only one Union foreman working for it, and only a few Union men; the Street Railways here employ nearly all Union men; the Electric Light Company about half and half. If we had Union foremen working for all these companies, I mean Union men at heart, who would ask a man when he went to work if he had a card; if not, show him the benefit the Union would be to him were he a member, and to all of us, were we organized in a body, not half out and half in, pulling against each other. Try this, you Union foremen, who are in a position to do so, and see what benefit will be derived from it. One foreman can do more good talking to these men than half a dozen others not holding the positions.

I must quit, or the G. S. will charge me for extra space. In conclusion, will say to No. 71, Galveston, let us hear from you. I am awaiting patiently for a decision on the December article.

A. McFARLANE, Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 17, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The members of No. 17, at their last election, having made me swear by all the Pingree potatoes in Detroit to do my utmost for our Journal, I grasp my pen with both hands and feet, as my thoughts wander back to the fifth grand ball of No. 17, held at Arbeiter Hall, January 9. Detroit's organized labor has seldom seen such a handsome gathering in a hall. Thanks from all are due to Chairman Campbell, and to Bros. Armstrong, Mackey, Harrison and Belcher, the committee on arrangements. Bro. Jack Forbes led the grand march with a step that would have been the envy of every negro at a cake walk. It took the united efforts of ten members to keep the ladies from spiriting away our handsome floor committee, Bros. Campbell, Armstrong, J. Forbes and D. Mackey. After the grand march, your scribe, as a matter of fact, promenaded to the bar, where he found the pride of the ball, our ex-President Tom Forbes and Bros. Hoetger and Andrich in charge, with a gentle cry of "step up, gentlemen, and look pleasant," and the way those schooners flew would have put a Dutch saloon-keeper out of his head. Bro. Hoetger has the thanks of all for the way he jollied the strangers, but one of the boys feels sore on him, for after having spent a couple of dollars and having only three cents left, Bro. Hoetger measured out three cents worth of beer in a wine glass for him, as he sweetly said, "You can exchange your jewelry for beer at this bar." Ex-Press Secretary Ellsworth acted as cashier, and I am told sat up all Sunday night with a gun keeping faithful watch on the money taken in for the Union. Bro. Donovan, our new President, acted as first mate of the lunch counter, assisted by Bro. Armstrong, who gently drew the carving knife across the bosom of the fresh boiled ham, and with two slices of Vienna and a little mustard said, "who takes the next bite for 5 cents?" Bro. Harrison had the box of office, with our big Bro. Hawes at the door. You could not bluff him to get in, and everyone had to produce. No. 17 has voted it to be the finest ball given by us in Detroit, both socially and financially.

The trustees report found the financial secretary's books correct and well kept, and we hope his successor will do as well.

Our treasurer, Bro. Ellsworth, is the best that can be produced. He always has a few cents over, every quarter.

No. 17 goes into a new hall at room 8, Hilsendegen block. We are, I am happy to say, benefited financially by the change, and are all well pleased. Our new hall is well-furnished with good substantial chairs and fine carpet on the floor. Also graced with a good piano. The only thing we lack is a man to trim it.

We initiated one new member last meeting and are waiting the committee's report on six applications, which all hope will be favorable.

GEO. H. BEAMER, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 18, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Prosperity is promised to Kansas City in the near future. The outlook for public work of all kinds and the employment of labor next spring and summer is

quite promising; more so than for some time past, for both capital and labor, as the Park Board intend to expend \$2,000,000 on improvements. That means more light.

The Missouri and Kansas Telegraph Company's outlay in placing their wires in the downtown districts in conduits is another enterprise which will be a benefit to labor. They state that between now and June 1, the company will expend \$25,000 in this city. This will insure the employment of about 400 men for some months. A great many of these will be mechanics, such as bricklayers, linemen and engineers. Another leading enterprise will be the construction of the West Side Electric Railway, the franchise for which was secured some time ago. The company expects to begin upon the road within a month, and says the expense for labor alone will be about \$300,000.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company have some extensive improvements in view for the coming year. The Southwest Boulevard line will be changed to an electric road at once. They will expend at least \$75,000 during the summer. This is only talk so far, but the prospects are good for it all to come, and we hope that we won't be disappointed. We can truthfully say there is still a chance for improvement in the electric line in Kansas City.

The Western Union anticipate moving their main office from Fifth and Main streets to Seventh and Main streets, and putting in dynamos in place of the battery system. This would give employment to a good many, but probably would not help us much directly, as they employ nonunion men mostly. This is one thing Union men should look to. Those who have the employing of men should hire Union men, or induce the nonunion men to join us. I have heard this spoken of frequently.

There are several of our ex-members working in St. Louis, and we would be glad to welcome them back to the fold. Bro. Drollinger is out on the road for the Postal. We hope he won't be out long, as he is one of our officers and regulars in attendance at all meetings. Bro. Lynch, our new President, is also absent from the city, and we are glad that it is for a short time only.

No. 18 is getting along nicely now and we hope that the promised work spoken of will pan out all O. K., and then I think we can build No. 18 up to its former self. We anticipate a good meeting the 12th of the month, as we have quite a subject for electrical discussion, viz.: "What is Magnetism"? Our last discussion was "Is Electricity Manufactured," on which we had quite a lively and lengthy discussion by prominent members. This is something we should keep up, as it is very interesting.

C. H. A., Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 35, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I will take advantage of the present opportunity to let the Brotherhood know that Local No. 35 is still on earth, and that we run a very successful ball on January 6, both socially and financially. We had the ball decorated with colored lights which looked very nice and seemed to please the crowd very much.

As far as I know, our members are pretty well off this winter, as there are not as many idle as usual.

The Police Department have laid off most of their Union men, but we hope that they will be put back very soon.

R. H. SHANNON, Press Sec'y.

RAYS FROM BOSTON.

On Wednesday eve, January 6, Bros. Smith and Colvin turned the X ray on Roughton Hall, Charleston, and were delighted to see that it contained about eight hundred people, who came to enjoy themselves, and "tip the light fantastic"; the occasion being the third annual ball and reception of Local No. 35, N. B. E. W., of Boston. To say that they were surprised was noticeable from the smile that flitted across their genial faces. Upon entering the hall I was politely requested to pass over my ticket. I refused in a polite way, arguing at the same time that I was a brother in good standing, but Bro. McGillivray would have none of my polite arguments and clearly stated that no brother would be in good standing or any good position in the hall on that date without producing the necessary paste board for his admittance. This remark made an impression, and after a little digging in the lower drawer of my inside pocket, I procured the desired card. Once inside, I felt satisfied that my investment was a good one. On being seated my attention was called to a nearby corner where a fat lady of sixteen summers, more or less, (probably more) was soliciting a partner for the walk that was shortly to take place. The would-be partner did not seem to take well to the proposition of the fair fat one, and for an excuse inquired where the chairman of the reception committee was, as he wanted to borrow his corkscrew, and he went in the direction of the stairway humming to himself, "She might have seen better days." About one hundred and fifty couples participated in the grand march. After it was over Bros. Flynn, Melville, Colvin and Smith held a council. The outcome was to add 500 volts to the circuit, and adjust the rays for long-distance operations. This being completed and the necessary amount of current turned on, the experts trained the search light towards the ceiling at an angle of 45 degrees. After ten minutes the proof was investigated. A smile followed. Bro. Ellsworth poked Bro. Flynn in the ribs with his index finger so hard that the latter winked the other eye. In fact their discovery would make a temperance apostle forget his calling. It was Bro. Dacey with his coat off in the midst of a small distillery mixing punch. No need to say that they quickly repaired to Bro. Dacey's field of operations, whether they went to help mix more punch or lessen the quantity already mixed, I cannot say.

The decorations were of the most elaborate. On the roof on a wire netting was placed the initial letters N. B. E. W. made of incandescent lights. Their brilliancy could be seen for miles around. In front of the balcony was the word "Welcome" in various colored lights. On the stage in front of the orchestra was a pole sixteen feet high, with five eight-pin crossarms, with incandescent lamps in place of usual pins, making a very fine appearance at that end of the hall. The stage itself was a mass of flowers, from

which Dunbar's famous orchestra rendered music.

All enjoyed themselves immensely. The sum realized on the ball will greatly exceed any of our former efforts, and will add to our treasury a healthy figure.

Hoping that the success we met with will encourage our efforts in like ventures in the future, is the wish of your devoted

BROTHER.

UNION NO. 38, CLEVELAND, O.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local No. 38 is moving along working hard. Times are dull, but there are few Union men out of work.

The Home Telephone Company is the only company doing any amount of work; mostly inside work. We look for better times in the spring. In the meantime we have taken a course which every other Local Union ought to consider. We are holding open meetings and expect to open our charter February 1 for thirty days, and take members in at \$2.00, providing we can get enough members to stand our ground in the eight-hour movement April 1. We are affiliated with the Building Trades Council and they are giving us their utmost support. We know if our brother Locals will open their charters and work hard, there is no reason why we cannot secure the eight-hour day. It would be a grand thing, and would put our Brotherhood on a substantial basis. We held our first open meeting on January 14. It was a grand success. It was a meeting that filled the hearts of the brothers with joy and with a determination that means victory.

Bro. Mills is still on the sick list, but can get out on crutches.

We will be able to tell you of the success of opening our charter in the next Worker.

H. C. OTT, Press Secretary.

38 MEANS BUSINESS.

Editor Electrical Worker:

For two weeks Local No. 38 has had no meetings, owing to the fact that Christmas and New Years eve fell on our meeting night (Thursday night), therefore, I am not quite so well posted in regard to the work the boys are doing as I would like to be. However, I will tell you the situation as I see it. Local No. 38 is O. K. and is going to be "O. K. er." For the past six weeks we have been devising plans whereby we could unionize the city of Cleveland (the home of that great, good and ever true friend of the workingman, Mark Hanna) and especially the electrical workers. Our delegates to the C. L. U. introduced a resolution in that body which we believed, and still believe, would have done much towards unionizing the entire laboring class of this city and the country at large. The object of the resolution was to build up the various Unions throughout the city by throwing wide open the charter of every trade union, holding a series of mass meetings addressed by able speakers and admit every man worthy of the name who could be induced to join (the Union to which his calling entitled him) free of charge save one month's dues in advance. We believe that such a plan managed by the C. L. U. would have met with great success, but for some unaccountable reason the plan as a whole failed to carry in the C. L. U., although that body will take an

active part in the organization of the city this spring. But Local No. 38 will go it alone if needs be. We recognize the fact that we can never obtain the eight hour day until we, and all other trades, are thoroughly organized not only in Cleveland, but in every other city in this broad land. We believe it would be of little use for 1,000 men to demand eight hours per day when there are 1,000 other men ready for the chance and anxious to work ten hours a day, and many of them, too, for eight hours' pay. The working-men of this country, and especially the electrical workers, are not to-day strong enough to say what they will and will not do no matter how just the cause, but with a strong organization, such as we can have in a few months if we go about it as we should, we can obtain whatever we justly demand. What we need is a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and No. 38 is going to pull and pull for all there is in it. Beginning with January 14 we will hold a number of open meetings, and about the first of February open our charter, and see if the electrical workers of this city will come out of the dark, out of the woods as it were, into the sunlight of liberty, where they may have at least a fighting chance to exercise that right which a wise and benevolent Providence intended as the birthright of every man—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Creator never intended man to be a slave, but he did permit him to be sold into slavery, and so he will permit you and me (if we are not already slaves), if we have not the courage and manhood to fight for our rights. Let us organize and organize thoroughly. Let us begin with the new year with a determination to at least double our membership. Count every meeting lost that we do not gain at least one member; let each and every brother bring someone, and if he will do that, and that someone will in turn bring someone else into the fold, why the rest will be very easy.

Hoping to hear of other Locals who are likewise doing something in the way of a labor revival, I am

THOS. WHEELER.
Recording Secretary No. 38.

UNION NO. 44, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Editor Electrical Worker:

Having been appointed Press Secretary of No. 44, I will write you a few lines, giving you as much information about No. 44 as I can, although I will not promise a long letter this time.

We were very much surprised and shocked to hear of the death of Bro. Rooney, who died a short time ago, after a short illness. The night of our ball he complained of feeling ill, and left before it was half over, and the next thing we heard, he was dead. He was one of our standbys, having been a member for over two years, and was well liked and respected by everyone who knew him. The funeral was held from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Platt street, the Local attending in a body. The casket was a mass of flowers, among them being a wreath from the Local.

The brothers of No. 44 want to look out for their overcoats, as Bro. George Hearn says he has got to get even some how, as he lost his in what might have been a serious accident. Donaghue Brothers had a Christmas tree in their

window which was illuminated by the Edison, cotton being spread under the tree to represent snow. They got a "bug" somewhere and Bro. Hearn was sent to catch it. One of the links blew out setting the cotton on fire, and when George attempted to put it out his coat caught fire, and you ought to see him shed that skin.

We are pleased to see Bro. Madden getting around slowly, but surely, as he has had quite a siege of it, about eight weeks, having had his foot crushed or sprained by a falling pole.

Bro. Blum who has been troubled with his eyes for the last seven weeks or so, is getting around all right again.

Bro. Burke is looking all right again after his recent illness. Bro. Cook is on the sick list with a badly sprained arm, as is also Bro. Van Loan of Tonawanda, who is down with lumbago.

We are in first-class shape as a Local, having now a membership of 152, having installed a new light at our last meeting.

I think it would be a good plan for some of the members of No. 44 to attend the meetings a little more regularly, as I think out of a membership the size of ours we should have more than 30 or 35 at a meeting. I also think that it would be a good plan for the members that are in arrears to come up and make themselves square on the books as sometime in the very near future something may be heard to fall.

Bros. McGuire and Sherman will be pleased to see any of the members of No. 44 in regard to our last ball, as we want to straighten it up and not make a picnic affair of it.

There is not much work here at present, although I guess all of the boys are working with the exception of Bro. Gallitzdorfer, who, I am told, has been seen enjoying himself riding around town for his health.

I hear that the boys organized a bowling team down in the hall of the R. G. and E. Co. the other night, and I think it must be a hummer (nit) if the officers elected were the following: Keys, president; Deffner, secretary; Keanealy, captain; Cotter, chaplain.

In Bro. Fish's letter to last month's Worker he was not able to write an account of the dance, as he was financial secretary as well as Press Secretary, and his duties kept him from writing a letter. After the account which was published in the Worker last issue, it is unnecessary for me to say anything, except to explain that the masterpiece spoken of was the emblem of the order.

FRANK GRAHAM, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 45, BUFFALO, N. Y.
Editor Electrical Worker:

As my successor had the misfortune to break his leg on January 8, I am compelled to wear the harness until he recovers. I wish to say that Bro. Lodge, who succeeds me, did not fall from an excess of ardent spirits, in celebrating his election; it was a fall from a step-ladder that did the mischief. Bro. Lodge is not the only one on the sick and disabled list. Bro. F. M. Beckwith, who claims to be an experienced Nimrod and a great lover of rabbit pie and "hassen-pepper," having gorged himself with all the delicacies of the season on Christmas Day, and having thereby acquired the

appetite of a gourmand, was unwilling to return to his humble fare of salt junk and Lima beans, and started for the wilds of Pennsylvania the day after Christmas in search of Br'r. Rabbit. In order to better withstand the cold and deep snow, Bro. Beckwith was fitted out with a pair of moccasins that would have rivaled those of an Indian dude. Many miles of forrest land were covered before bunny's tracks were discovered, but they finally hove in sight and our bold Nimrod became excited, and after a few rods further marching, there was an explosion, a yell, and bunny was seen scampering off through the underbrush and Bro. Beckwith was minus a toe or two. If Bro. Beckwith had a corporation on him, like our Cousin German who stood on the corner and whistled for his dog which was running around his ankles, we would not be surprised, but how so experienced a hunter could fire to low and so close is beyond our comprehension, unless the gaudy moccasins were mistaken for the rabbit.

Bro. Chas. Wood has partially recovered from his illness and is able to be out, but our advice to him is to pay more attention to his bed at night than the sights of the city.

Bro. W. K. Lighthouse, who has been laid up several weeks with a severe attack of rheumatism and la grippe, has returned to work.

Where is the Press Secretary of No. 44? We haven't heard from him in two months. We had hopes of seeing something from him relative to the snake that bit one of the most worthy brethren of that Local. Who was it? If an electrical worker he should be denounced through the Worker for a year to come, that every member might whack his head whenever his slimy body comes their way.

Where are our organizers? Have they forgotten there is an eastern end to this country. I would recommend that instead of all of them being sent West that one at least come this way and visit New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. They would get some suggestions that would be valuable to the order. I would suggest the advisability of agitating the appointing of a business agent, lecturer or whatever title might be decided upon at the next general meeting, whose duties should be to travel from point to point, visiting each Local, getting ideas and disseminating them as he goes. This would cheer the boys up and give them something to act upon. This officer should also have the power of an organizer as well. Let's hear from you, gentlemen. The cost would be small, and I think the results good. Too much home talk becomes monotonous. It is true, we have the Electrical Worker, but the Press Secretaries are not all particular as to the news they give us.

The contractors in this city have formed an organization and are preparing a bill to be introduced into the legislature this winter, giving the Mayor power to license all contractors do business here. It is proposed by Local No. 45 to have the same bill presented favor of journeymen electrical workers and thereby force out the botch work who are hurting our craft at large. Are you with us, brethren of New York State, and will you go to the front with us? Let's hear from you through the Worker.

I wish to thank Bros. Hatt, Ellsworth and McNemee for their kind mention, I can assure them that there is but one greater pleasure connected with these letters and that is in reading theirs. I also wish to second the motion made by Bro. McNemee "that all Press Secretaries should write a letter each month." If they don't, let them get out and a new man be appointed. Enthusiasm, gentlemen, is what we want to keep our Brotherhood bright and cheery, and the more we enthuse, the dearer the order becomes, so let us boom it along; rally round the standard boys, until we get on a footing that we deserve and when we get there, keep a rallying and hold ourselves there.

W. H. KELLY,
Acting Press Secretary.

"SLIGHTLY DISFIGURED, BUT STILL IN THE RING."

Editor Electrical Worker:

Having recently been elected to the office of Press Secretary, I will endeavor to keep the various Locals posted as to the doings of No. 45. If I were to have one wish as a sort of compensation for the duties required of me, it would naturally be that I may be as successful in this undertaking as our former correspondent.

Local No. 45 is growing little by little. At the last meeting two new members were taken in, and our enrollment at present, nearly reaches the 150 mark.

There are always a few unfortunates in our Local, but I suppose we as a whole need not complain for there are other Unions far less fortunate. Bros. McDougal, Wiester and Pierce are out of work. Bros. Lighthouse, Woods and Beckwith are on the sick list. Bro. Beckwith had quite a painful accident. He crushed his foot so badly that it was found necessary to amputate a couple of his toes. While speaking of accidents, I may as well tell of the one which befell me two weeks ago. I was working on a short ladder (only six feet high) when it slipped and I fell to the floor breaking my leg near the hip. I am always ready to be taught, and now I fully comprehend and can readily verify the statement "that experience is a harsh teacher."

The recent election again disclosed the fact that Bro. Haley is as popular as ever, for the boys re-elected him again as president of our Local.

Business is awfully dull here. Although there is so much talk about utilizing the power from Niagara Falls, none of the proposed plans are being put into execution. No new industries are opening up, and it isn't likely they will until early spring.

The Bell Telephone Company are working a good many men in the country. They built a new line out of Warsaw, making the lines in Warsaw metallic. This is a great improvement in the system for it gives better service. The heavy storm we had recently played havoc with the Long Distance Telephone lines at Brockton. Bro. P. Dolan and a gang of men were sent there to help put up the wires. The Western Union isn't very busy at present. They are doing no building or extending lines outside of the city.

As this is about all the news I have, I would like to deviate a little from the

true course of news work, and thank the boys of No. 45 for the attention they have given me. They have lessened the monotony, which I thought must follow from my misfortune, and made the time seem shorter by keeping me informed on topics not discussed in the newspapers. One doesn't know half how to appreciate the value of belonging to a Union until he has been confined indoors for a length of time, and been the recipient of innumerable kindnesses from his fellow brethren.

Again thanking the boys of No. 45 for their kindnesses, I am,

J. LODGE, Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 49, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
Editor Electrical Worker:

I wish to make a report on one of our new members, Harry Page. Page came to Bloomington last fall and was "broke" as usual. Soon after he came, he was taken sick and Bro. Snyder was sent for to give him some assistance, which he did by sending a doctor and "standing good" for him; also for medicine. Page joined the Union after some weeks' delay. He also failed to pay his doctor or for his medicine, which the Union finally paid. About December 15, Page "jumped the game," stealing hooks, etc., from the Home Telephone Company, a suit of clothes from his landlady, which he borrowed to attend a ball. He has never paid any dues, and of course is not in good standing. Fellow unionists meeting Page must look out for him, as he will "do" you or "swipe" anything he gets hold of.

Ex-Financial Secretary Wm. Witty is out of a job again! Poor Bill. His jobs all seem to be so slippery.

Bro. John Butler sports a "black eye." He has referred us to the other fellow, but we are "next" to where it came from.

About a mile from town along the Big Four track lives Bro. Geo. Lloyd. After being on duty until 9 p. m., Bro. Lloyd started home along the track, and after passing the pork packing establishment he was surprised to see lying upon the track in front of him a hog, which had escaped from the pen of the Packing Company. At the same time Bro. Lloyd heard the rumble of a train approaching. Here was a chance to save a life—to be a hero. Lloyd forthwith proceeded to try his persuasive powers on Mr. Hog, who evidently resented his familiarity or sought closer acquaintance, for he immediately proceeded to move. So did Lloyd. Up the track they went. The train wasn't in it, but the hog was, for he got Lloyd by the heel; one rubber gone. Then the other heel; another rubber gone. Then by the leg, and there was Lloyd, hog, mud and everything else rolling down the embankment, safe from the oncoming train. But the battle still raged after the train had passed. Bro. Lloyd disposed of his pliers, screw driver, etc., as if he had quit the business, but all to no effect, so he trotted another heat, and finally the hog gave up the chase, for he did not like farm life, and consequently did not want to go home with Lloyd. Lloyd is able to be out, but he hasn't joined the Humane Society and Life Saving Crew. No, no. Not he.

President Snyder is quite a dog fancier, but is having bad luck lately, for "Toney," "Nig," "Carlo" and "Shep" are laid up with distemper, or bad temper,

or something. He had to keep "Tige," "Nip," "Fannie," "Don" and "Dennis" in quarantine for fear they will get it too. Snyder (not the dog "Snyder," for he has one by that name too), we think is going to start a dog show, so look out for him, boys.

E. E. HIGGINS, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
Editor Electrical Worker:

I feel it my duty, as a member of No. 60, to represent that noble body in the columns of the Journal for the present, as we have lost our former Press Secretary, Bro. W. M. Graham, from the Union, he having placed his traveling card in No. 66, of Houston, Tex. Our membership has materially fallen off of late, losing two or three members by card. We have also a delinquent list, which is probably due to the present hard times.

Bro. Lindquist in the future will be found in No. 73, of Spokane, Wash. They consider him the right man in the right place. Congratulations to No. 73.

The San Antonio Street Railway Company is installing an alternating system to compete with the other local companies. We can expect to see a great fight in the endeavor to secure patronage, as the citizens of this city are eager for competition.

Our fourth annual ball, which was to have come off Thanksgiving eve, was postponed until St. Valentine's eve, which caused regret to a great number of No. 60's friends. We hoped to instill a little feeling of brotherly love into some of our co-workers by giving a smoker Thanksgiving eve. Our efforts may bear fruit in the near future.

Thanks to Bro. Hatt of Chicago for his kind suggestion: C. A. DAVIS,
Financial Secretary.

UNION NO. 61, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Editor Electrical Worker:

I will endeavor to contribute a few items to the columns of the Worker.

No. 61 is not dead, nor yet dying, but busy as a bee. Six new members added to our circuit in December. How is that, Bro. McFarlane? By the way, Arch, up to date no mention is on record of your having deposited your card with No. 9. Please attend to this. We have partially succeeded in securing nearly all of the inside men of this city to support our constitution, and it is only a matter of time when they will think our way to a man.

Business in our line is now anything but good, especially with inside work, which is extremely dull, and no prospects of immediate improvement in view. The Sunset Telephone Company is doing considerable work, principally reconstruction. They anticipate constructing a long-distance line from this city to San Diego, a distance of 120 miles. A good six months' work for the lucky ones.

Bro. W. H. Darnell has been appointed assistant superintendent of construction for the West Side Light and Power Company, a very strong opposition to the old light company, and the new company is making it quite interesting for the pioneer company. The placing of Bro. Darnell in the position of superintendent puts the right man in the proper place. He is acquitting himself nobly in this capacity. The line work he is having

done is commendable. Success to him and may he still advance.

Ex-Bro. Raymaker is construction foreman under Bro. Darnell. William is a good and reliable man, but had some misunderstanding with Union No. 61. I trust the matter may soon be arranged so that we can call him brother once more.

Bro. Olmstead is with us, but as a gentleman of leisure. Bro. Olmstead does not, for some reason, succeed generally. He is a thorough Union man in every respect, and has furnished more lights for our circuit than any other two brothers and is entitled to the prize offered by our Union some time ago to the brother producing the largest number of candidates. I want to say right here, brothers, had we a few more brothers of his stamp within one year there would not remain outside of our brotherhood a single electrical worker.

It was at one time thought that a change in the office of City Electrician of Los Angeles would take place about the first of the year, so, in view of this fact, Bro. Woodis aimed at the plum, but missed wide of the mark. I think Bro. Woodis is all right, but his knowledge of the workings of the "push" is very limited. Sorry he failed. Try it again, Warren. You have two years in which to study the inside of politics before you.

If this can only attract Bro. Henry Hatt's eagle eye, he will at once acknowledge the receipt of that convention pie. Now, Henry, do not take offense at this; business is business.

C. P. LOFTHOUSE,
Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 65, BUTTE, MONT.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I have the pleasure of informing my brother workmen that we added five new lights to our circuit Sunday, January 17, and still they come. We expect about four next meeting. Everything is working up to voltage. One of the members that was initiated was a little over voltage and he looked weary and dazed, but as he had come a long way and had two or three high trestles to cross, and being an old telephone athlete, we all forgave him by common consent. We all highly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for a tired feeling.

Bro. Diehl resigned as one of the trustees and Bro. Dutton took his place. Bro. Dutton is master mechanic for the General Electric Company here. He used to be superintendent for the Silver Bow Electric Light Company, but since the consolidation he has been working for the General.

Bro. Campbell is delegate to the Building Trades Council, and he is their treasurer and holds the dough. Bro. Ellerick is also a delegate to the Building Trades Council and is on their Arbitration Committee.

We are all working now, but in Anaconda they laid off five on account of cold weather. She was 25 below; but I expect they will all go back to work soon, as the weather is fine now. We had a splendid winter here so far, but when we read of the want and suffering back in Chicago and St. Louis we feel heartily sorry. It must be just awful. I know what 20 below in Chicago means. I was there one winter. Our winters out here are dry and the cold don't hurt much.

We expect to see a good deal of work start up in the spring, and if it does we will try and keep our brothers in the East posted, so that if they would like to come here we will try and make things pleasant for them. We would not advise anyone to come just now, as it is quiet and we have a railway strike staring us in the face that will throw about 3,000 men out of work, and that means 2,000 at \$105 per month, and about 1,000 at \$90 per month. That cuts some figure. We all hope for a speedy settlement.

I was talking to J. A. Barton about a Union in Helena, but he told me there were only three steady men over there. Helena is very quiet. They tell me the dogs have quit barking over there.

A. Seeley, the agent for the Gamewell Fire Alarm, was in Butte last week trying to sell a police patrol system, and he assured me that in the event of selling one he would hire none but Union men and pay them the scale, but I am sorry to say that he never sold.

Manager Wharton of the street car company informed me that he was going to do considerable work out here next summer. He intends to build some new road and double the capacity of the power house.

Next time I will send the list of all our members, so the brothers in the East can see who are working out here.

GEORGE KESSLER ATKEN,
Press Secretary.

UNION 67, QUINCY, ILL.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Good morning, brothers. I tell you it has been cold around here for the past week. Maybe some of you haven't found it out yet, but I have.

Well, as for health and work, all our boys are just the same. There is very little prospect for work in the spring. Two new telephone companies want franchises, but just as long as we have such men in the City Council as we have now we can't expect anything from them. So we expect to see both companies refused admission. If one of them can get a franchise it will give some of the boys work for a time, at least.

Well, brothers, I promised to tell you how the dance went. Of course, you may know we had a large crowd and a grand good time. Both financially and socially it was a success. I am not prepared to give the net profit, but suffice it to say we are not "busted" by over \$100. We had the largest hall in the city and it was far too small for the crowd. Everyone of us had a part to play, and it kept us busy all evening. The "coppers" said we had by far the largest and most respected and well behaved crowd that ever went to Turner Hall.

Everyone seemed to enjoy himself immensely, and went away more than satisfied. Our midnight scene took the cake. It was a dandy. I will send a clipping from one of our leading dailies, which is an unsolicited report. It tells the story better than I can; but "it had to be seen to be appreciated," as no pen picture could do it justice.

I must tell you just a little bit about the boys and their girls. Of course, each of them had the prettiest girl there. Eddie Nessler and Joe Weinhoff were flush.

Think they had about six each. J. H. Nessler had so many girls he could not keep track of more than half of them. Bro. Dasback was entirely wrapped up in calico. Bro. Wagner had several himself.

E. W. Latham, president of No. 34, says, in speaking of his Western free silver brothers, "he hopes they have seen the folly of their way and have repented. When the free silver shouters have seen four years of prosperity such as we are bound to have they will fall in line and keep the wheel going in the right way." Just let me ask Mr. Latham when the four years of prosperity will start, and how does he know it will surely come? Your Western brothers are giving the Eastern calf all the rope it wants just to let it break its own neck; then, oh, then, how dead it will be! You can judge by reports of banks failing all over the country and by factories and mills closing down, and by railroads laying off men, and by the number of your brothers that are out of work, that four years of prosperity is staring you in the face. Have you thought of any of these things? We only hope that you are right, Mr. Latham, but we can't help but think "nit."

Enough of politics. Let's talk of something good to eat. We have been cooking for a week, and this is about the way we do it. In the first place, when we arise and get dressed in the morning, we make a fire; then we make coffee in a boiling rage, make bread light enough to see to read by; slice meat with cutting remarks; sweep the floor with a glance and expect to live on hope alone for the next two weeks. Can we live on hope of Latham's prosperity? Nit.

Well, enough of monkey business, so I will tell you that we have very nice meetings now, as the "old rag is chewed out." We have one proposition for membership to consider at our next meeting and the promise of two more for the following meeting night.

Come again, Bro. Will Courtney. Tell us more about New Mexico.

Don't forget to write a little every month, brother Press Secretaries. It makes the Journal look much better, besides keeping your memory green.

C. H. MCNEMEE,
Press Secretary.

GREAT ELECTRIC DISPLAY.

The Electrical Workers were on the topmost wave of delight last evening at Turner Hall, and with good reason. Not since electricity has been introduced in this city has there been such a grand electrical illumination and of such a novel character. The moonlight scene on the stage was very handsome. It was 20x25 feet in size, with 130 stars, with a sky-blue background and a moon at its first quarter. On the west of the stage was a large owl perched in a tree. On the east side were two black cats on a picket fence, their eyes glowing with electric fires. Over the west door to the stage was a large shield with 100 incandescent lights—red, white and blue. Over the east door was a crescent of 75 yellow lights and a star with 25 white lights. On the west wall was a large star six feet in diameter, with 150 red, white, blue, green, yellow and frosted lights. The east wall was illuminated by an anchor with 56 lights of red and white.

Besides these there were streamers suspended from the large chandelier in the center, with many lights of every color. The chandelier was also trimmed with many lights. Along the gallery balcony were 50 lights, under which hung the handsome silk banner of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Quincy.

The full Empire Orchestra were stationed upon the stage, and at 9 o'clock commenced playing. The march was a new one gotten up by Frank Slater, and called "Changeable Friendship," in which the gentlemen lose their partners almost at the start. The four leaders were: Mr. and Mrs. Burnham, Ed Gilliger and Miss Minnie Beamer, William Wienhoff and Miss Anna Singer, William Wagner and Miss Amelia Waltman. There were 150 couples in the march.

The midnight quadrille, the twelfth number on the programme, was a feature of the evening. In the middle of the quadrille all lights were turned off, leaving the dancers in darkness for a few seconds, when the stage curtain was raised and some one turned the calcium focus of 2,000 16-candle power lights on the midnight scene. It caused quite a commotion among the 700 dancers when they gazed upon the luminous exhibition with a cerulean background. It made a unique display. Then for 10 minutes the flash light was thrown upon the dancers, who at times appeared as a great mass of humanity in kaleidoscopic circumgyration. Again, at times, they had the appearance of a crowd in a wheat pit, all massed and yelling like fiends.

The affair was a great success and the crowd was the largest that has ever been in Turner Hall at any dance. It is estimated that no less than 1,400 people were in attendance. It was far beyond what the boys expected. There were six light wires running into the hall. The Union is under obligations to the Thomson-Houston and the new Empire Light and Power Company for their kindness in furnishing the power. In front of the hall were three arc lights in red, white and blue.—Quincy Herald.

UNION NO. 71, GALVESTON, TEX.

Editor Electrical Worker:

"It's the bit dog that yelps."—Shakespeare.

It seems we have stirred up the animals a little, judging by the last number of the Electrical Worker, but the fact is, we are the parties that are aggrieved. In our communication in the December Electrical Worker, we used plain English, and specified the offences, and called names, so we see no occasion for this ebullition from that hot member of organized labor, W. V. Fisk, Press Secretary, nor do we want any extended controversy with him through the Electrical Worker. Brother members, you will perhaps notice the sneers of this Press Secretary about boasted Union regulations, walking delegates and lead-pipe cinches. We wonder if he knows what Trade Unions and Trade Union regulations and walking delegates are for; judging from his screed and the dose we got from Houston, we doubt it. We always could handle scabs, but this thing of traitors in our own ranks was some-

thing new to us. In regards to Messrs. Murray and Woods, we stated it as we got it, and did not specify anything. That is all rot about bosses in Houston (who generally pay these fellows \$2 per day) getting suddenly generous when they employ them in Galveston and paying them more than \$2.80 per day, our scale. Who believes this fairy tale? So let it drop. We are through expressing ourselves about the whole thing.

F. J. SCHALLERT,
HENRY FARLEY.

ANOTHER COUNTY HEARD FROM.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I noticed in the December number of the Electrical Worker that there are some very serious charges brought against me by Union No. 71, of Galveston, and what I have to say on the matter is this: I can corroborate every statement made by Mr. Crossley, and therefore it is not necessary for me to go into minute details of the already well aired case.

We went to Galveston on or about the first of June, 1896, and deposited our cards, as anyone would naturally do, and went to work the following morning. Everything ran on smoothly until about the 15th of July, when a certain member of No. 71 was out of employment. He came out to see us and we were unable to do anything for him, and, even if we could, we would not have justified ourselves in doing so, for the simple reason that he was not a competent wireman, although he was a good lineman. When he was told we could not use him or anyone else, he remarked that he would get even with the Barden-Sheets Company, especially me, as he thought I was instrumental in keeping him away from our company. But I was not, as I was only an employe myself, and was glad I was able to hold onto my own job.

Well, some little while after that he was appointed Walking Delegate to the Trades Assembly, and remarked again that his time had come. He came out to our work several times that week, and I noticed all the carpenters and bricklayers were not as friendly to us as they were prior to that. Well, I concluded our friend had been using the influence of his position to our disadvantage, so I concluded to say nothing whatever about the case and let it drop. Well, you can nearly imagine my surprise when a brother from the local here handed me a copy of the Worker and asked me if I could deny the charges. He gave me the Worker and I read it, also Mr. Crossley's letter, so I have written to you to try and vindicate myself, and hope No. 66 will give me a fair trial and investigate the characters of those who accuse me of any act that would class me as a criminal.

If you will kindly publish this and let me ask for a fair and impartial trial from No. 66, you would confer a great favor on

M. J. FLYNN.

P. S.—Please ask the boys who are my traducers in Houston and see if they are not two parties, one of whom got away with \$50,000 from the Capitol Hotel and the other a noted variety hall and bar-room thug.

UNION NO. 73, SPOKANE, WASH.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It becomes my duty as Press Secretary of No. 73 to try and keep the Worker posted on the different things that have taken place since my last letter.

The boys here, after a great deal of sparring, have concluded to give their third annual ball, which I have every reason in the world to believe will out-rival any we have ever given, because the brothers appointed on the committees are hummers.

I am very sorry to inform the Worker that linework in this city at present is very dull. The company laid off all the linemen except their foreman, and Bro. Donahue, but we are not looking for a very long lay off.

There is an ex-member of No. 73 who is happy at present. It was mentioned some time ago in the Worker that one of No. 73's members would be city electrician, but no one ever thought it would be a man who had not been inside the lodge room in six months, and besides the gentleman receiving the appointment is not looked down upon as a Union man. The city commissioners informed the boys that in case of a vacancy it would go to the man that was indorsed by the Union. The boys took a vote on it one night, and indorsed Bro. McGuire, who was also indorsed by the Trades Council; but that did not seem to suit some of the officeseekers, as one of the gentlemen in question was so bold as to even take the stand against the ex-city electrician, thinking it would help his chances of getting the position. Well, I must say for the benefit of the Union that Bro. McGuire did not get it. I think it shows very poor principle for a Union man to try to obtain a position in that way. I hope the Locals in other cities, in case of a position going into the Union, will go at it in a different and more gentlemanly manner.

Our new president, Bro. G. Benson, in taking his new office, was called upon for a speech. He responded in a few well chosen words. He thanked the members for the honor bestowed upon him in electing him to the highest office, and promised that in the future he would try and promote the welfare of the Union while serving in that capacity, and also gave the brothers to understand that it was an impossibility for one or two members to run the Union, as it required all the members.

Bro. Young has left here for Trail Creek, British Columbia.

Our dance takes place on February 12.

D. M'ENROE, Press Secretary.

UNION NO. 75, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Editor Electric Worker:

"After the ball is over" I will say that we are all as well as could be expected after such a tremendous "blow-out." We had a very nice time and put about \$70 in our treasury. Everything went off lovely, there being no trouble, and everybody had a good time. Too much praise cannot be given to each and every member of No. 75 for the good and prompt way they carried on their business, and pleased everybody.

A letter received from Bro. Godfrey, who is at his home in Napoleon, says he is improving, but slowly, as he is not able to be around much. He visited here for

a few days on his way from Grand Haven, and on speaking of his almost fatal accident, he would say "I am so pleased that I am alive, I am almost dead." We cannot express thanks enough through our Journal to Bros. Ed Duncan and Jas. McCoff of No. 43, Fort Wayne, and O. J. Sutherland of No. 62, Kalamazoo, for care and brotherly assistance they showed Bro. Godfrey during his illness at Grand Haven. Boys, always remember, in time of sickness and need you have good friends as well as brothers in No. 75.

Bro. Williams has been sick with "la grippe," but is better and will soon be out again.

Work in our Valley City is quite dull at present. The Peninsula Electric Light Company is doing a little rebuilding; the Bell Telephone Company is also doing some rebuilding. Outside of this work there is nothing going on here. Our municipal lighting bill has passed the Common Council and is in the inside pocket of a good, staunch man on its way to Lansing to be presented to the House of Representatives. We might as well say it has passed, as Governor Pingree is the workman's friend and he knows that it will make work for our boys.

Let me say for the benefit of the brothers who are in various parts of the country that we have taken into our Brotherhood an honorary member in the person of John Krupp, who is and always has been a lineman's friend. When sick or hurt he is always one of the first to be at their bedside and offer his assistance.

I regret very much to lose my old and much esteemed friend, Dan Ellsworth, as Press Secretary of No. 17, as his letters were always interesting. Dan always has a good word for each and every brother.

Well, I guess I had better ring off as there is also a letter from a lady friend of the electrical workers, and I do not want to occupy all the space in our valuable paper.

Well, boys, "au revoir" for this month. You may not hear from me next month, as I am mixed up in a wrestling match February 10 with one of Michigan's famous men, but if I am not too badly used up, you will hear from me again.

DOUBLE NELSON.

UNION NO. 73, SAGINAW, MICH.

Editor Electrical Worker:

You will have to pardon my failure to contribute to the last Worker. We were all so busy getting ready for our annual ball, which occurred Christmas night, that there was no time to think of communications. The electrical display which we presented in connection with the ball, was up to expectation, and gave satisfaction to our patrons. The newspapers were loud in their praises of the efforts put forth by the electrical workers of Saginaw, none of them at any time hesitating to give us "write ups" during the weeks of our preparation and each of them gave a half column description of the exhibit the day following the evening of its presentation. Among the features of the display was a revolving star formed of red, white and blue incandescent lamps. Surrounding the star was a circle of lamps and as the current would chase itself, so to speak, around the circle and from one point of the star

to another with such lightning rapidity, it seemed to the spectators that it would spin itself out of existence. Bros. Strachan, Ross and Hodgins deserve great credit for the faithful way in which at all times they worked for the display until 12 o'clock Christmas night, when all was over and the electrical workers were assured of an unqualified success.

The Union is in pretty fair shape and the grievance committee is out of a job.

GEO. S. CRABBE, Press Sec'y.

SINGLE TAX DISCUSSIONS.

Editor Electrical Worker:

In looking over the Worker, I failed to find any account of the speaking that No. 1 has had of late. I feel we are making progress in solving the labor question, and that is just what we are organized for. Our Press Secretary has failed in part of his duty in not giving it at least a small space in his letter. We have "talks" from time to time on economic questions and practical electrical subjects. Our first subject was "Single Tax," and it interested the brothers so much they decided unanimously to continue it at the next speaking. Even those who said it would cause a friction in the Union are admitting its justice and are deeply interested. It has brought better attendance and has been the means of making harmony instead of discord. In looking over the Worker which gave the proceedings of the last national convention, I see that that body advises all Locals to discuss, during the order of good of the Union, the Henry George theory. Now we have found it an interesting subject.

Can any brother doubt but that there is something radically wrong with the present economic order? With me it is plain that it is a primary wrong and the current remedies advocated will not remove the cause that makes the present social evils. When we see the cause we will no longer beg individually or as a Union for a part of what we have produced, but we will bring about by political action a condition where labor can get its full earnings. Yours for justice, St. Louis, Mo.

ED. BECK.

LET US HEAR FROM MORE OF OUR SISTERS.

Editor Electrical Worker:

May a woman come in for a minute if she promises on her word of honor that she won't say much?

We believe in this Nineteenth Century that organized labor is the center of gravity of the common good of the masses, and that all that lifts up and makes better men of the members of a Union is one great object to be obtained and is the special purpose of a journal like yours.

I am very proud of the fact that my husband is a member of No. 75, and I read every word of the Worker, even to battling with "transmitters," "generators" and "induction." I wish we might have a woman's auxiliary. One of the departments of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is "Capital and Labor," and one of its clauses reads: "We believe in an eight-hour law." Would the influence and perhaps the vote of this organization of 300,000 women who are pledged to work in all lines that are for the good of humanity help the labor cause?

I agree with my "brother-in-law," E. W. Latham, about politics, "let the dead bury their dead," for the world to-day depends greatly for its business and pleasure on the skill and care of the linemen. They are the power behind the throne of electricity, so it is better to spend time and space upon those subjects that will be stone and cement to be used in building the foundation walls of the great organization—The Electrical Workers' Union.

How lovely those electrical displays must have been, that are mentioned in some of the letters. I wish that No. 75 had had an electrical display instead of a display of "wet goods" and its attachments of staggers, headaches and shaky hands, which in no case are safe company for a climber.

Some of the members have joined the Y. M. C. A. and are to take up evening classes in electricity and penmanship.

I have heard a sacred secret concerning some of the boys, which I am sure will make them brave men, kinder husbands and ——. There, I almost told it. Yes, and there is a deep plot being "plotted" that concerns all of them, and if I may come again I will tell you all the secrets. I just love to tell secrets.

MRS. MAE C. POST.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

P. S.—I am glad to see that there is a move on foot to organize the female employees of electrical companies.

UNION NO. 69, DALLAS, TEX.

Editor "Electrical Worker":

Will close the circuit once more and let you know that No. 69 is still alive, although we have had some pretty cold weather for the past two weeks, for Texas.

Most all of our boys are working quite steadily, except one or two, and we hope good fortune may come to them soon. There is no new work going on here, and I would advise all brothers to keep shy of Dallas for the present.

We are gaining ground in Dallas, and hope soon to be indorsed by all companies here, they seeing the superiority of union work.

I hope the trouble between No. 71 and No. 66 relating to Bro. Crossley will be satisfactorily settled, and that they will become good friends again and never be too hasty in preferring charges and condemning a brother without giving him a chance to defend himself.

I will say in behalf of the sample of the Philadelphia Insulator and Tie, we received from Bro. Kelly, we heartily indorse and will use our influence to have the different companies here give it a test for approval and adoption. Each brother should be interested in the tie, for if adopted by several large companies it means a good thing for the Brotherhood.

With best wishes for the welfare of our Journal, I close.

CHAS. TROTTER,
Press Secretary.

YOUR ADVERTISEMENT
IN
THE ELECTRICAL WORKER
will reach the men who do the work
and recommend or order the
necessary materials.

Directory of Local Unions.

(Secretaries will please furnish the necessary information to make this directory complete. Note that the time and place of meeting, the name of the President, the names and addresses of the Recording and Financial Secretaries are required.)

No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday at s. e. cor. 21st and Franklin avenue. M. L. Durkin, Pres., 2223 Wash st.; John Hisserich, R. S., 1827 N. 22d st.; J. P. Casey, F. S., 2702 Spring av.

No. 2, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at n. w. cor. 3d and Prairie sts. 3d floor. M. J. Quirk, Pres., 87 27th st.; Wm. Hogan, R. S., 390 Van Buren st.; Geo. Poehlman, F. S., 647 24½ st.

No. 3, Denver, Col.—E. L. Layne, Pres., 1011 19th st.; Geo. P. Manning, Sec., 1633 Lawrence st.

No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Carondelet and Perdido sts. J. McGregor, Pres., 2111 Rousseau st.; C. M. Hale, R. S., 630 St. Mary st.; R. B. Joyce, F. S., 331 S. Bassin st.

No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Forester's Hall, 20 Eddy st. A. C. Johnson, Pres., 226 Turk st.; J. J. Cameron, R. S., 1510 Mission st.; J. R. Fulton, F. S., 428 Geary st.

No. 7, Springfield, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at room 14, Barnes Bldg. Wm. Gregg, Pres., 107 Bancroft st.; T. H. Bowen, R. S., 26 Hubbard av.; Jos. McGilvray, F. S., 34 Gray av.

No. 8, Toledo, O.—Meets every Tuesday at Friendship Hall, cor. Jefferson and Summit sts. P. Crowley, Pres., 848 W. Lafayette st.; E. McGinn, R. S., 235 Western ave.; W. H. Welsh, F. S., 1907 Cherry st.

No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Saturday at 106 E. Randolph st. A. F. Suider, Pres., 3433 State st.; L. Christenson, R. S., 1043 S. Irving ave.; A. McFarlane, F. S., 3637 Princeton av.

No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 29½ W. Pearl st. John Berry, Pres., care of headquarters Fire Dept.; E. Bussele, R. S., 487 N. Illinois st.; E. C. Hartung, F. S., Rooms 5-7 Cyclorama Bldg.

No. 11, Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8th and Main sts. C. D. Updegraff, Pres., 529 S. Ninth st.; M. Davis, R. S., 918 N. 9th st.; W. H. Schaffer, F. S., 114 N. 14th st.

No. 12, Evansville, Ind.—Meets every Tuesday at cor. 3rd and Sycamore st. Harry Fisher, Pres., 200 Clark st.; A. L. Swanson, R. S., 1054 Water st.; A. N. Grant, F. S., 282 Clark st.

No. 14, Memphis, Tenn.—Chas. E. Blake, Pres., 70 Mulberry st.; J. A. Myles, Sec., 207 De Soto st.

No. 15, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Tuesday at 711 Spring Garden st. E. G. Boyle, Pres., Penn. Farmers' Hotel. 3d and Callowhill sts.; E. Hennessy, R. S., 1518 French st.; Chas. T. Lang, F. S., 829 Race st.

No. 16, Lynn, Mass.—Meet at General Electric Band Room, 9½ South st. Jas. Robson, Pres., 46 W. Neptune st.; C. W. Perkins, R. S., 6 Allen's Court; E. J. Malloy, F. S., 86 Cottage st.

No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Room 8 Hilsendegen Block. W. J. Donovan, Pres., 112 Chestnut st.; Geo. H. Brown, R. S., 50 Lewis st.; P. F. Andrich, F. S., 369 Chene st.

No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 1117 Walnut st. J. J. Lynch, Pres., 716 Delaware st.; C. F. Drollinger, R. S., 326 Garfield av.; Kansas City, Kas.; J. H. Lynn, F. S., 1632 Jefferson st.

No. 19, Chicago, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 6512 Cottage Grove av. M. J. Sullivan, Pres., 4951 Princeton av.; G. W. Richart, R. S., 5610 S. Halsted st.; D. Pearce, F. S., 3540 Wentworth av.

No. 21, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Trades Assembly Hall. H. F. Wyse, Pres., Box 111; C. L. Ullery, R. S., Box 111; W. J. Clark, F. S., McClure House.

No. 22, Omaha, Neb.—Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 17th & Douglas st. J. W. Watters, Pres., 2211 Pierce st.; M. J. Curran, R. S., 1814 St. Mary's av.; M. T. Castor, F. S., 422 S. 18th st.

No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Labor Hall, 3rd and Wabasha sts. Jno. O'Donnell, Pres., 4th and Wabasha sts.; Thos. O'Toole, R. S., 333 E. 6th st.; F. Volk, F. S., 175 W. 6th st.

No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 34 and 36 6th st. S. Geo. Heilig, Pres., 18 9th st.; L. R. Stevens, R. S., 18 Western av.; A. Aune, F. S., 3129 Longfellow av.

No. 25, Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at room 6 Banning Bldg. J. D. Hayes, Pres., care of Crowley Elect. Co.; L. P. Runkle, R. S., 110 W. Superior st.; Jas. F. Owens, F. S., 414 E. 1st st.

No. 26, Washington, D.C.—Meets every Monday at 508 11th st. N. W. Jos. Patterson, Pres., 1127 12th st. N. E.; S. M. Wilder, R. S., 514 3rd st. N. W.; R. F. Metzler, F. S., 509 11th st. N. W.

No. 27, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Monday at Hall, cor. Fayette and Park avs. C. F. Leitz, Pres., 506 S. Fulaski st.; J. F. Jones, R. S., 1414 Mosher st.; F. H. Russell, F. S., 1408 Asquith st.

No. 28, Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Beck Hall, 1st st. near Jefferson. Calvin Beach, Pres., 1020 W. Market st.; Ed. Kerpt, R. S., 607 Magnolia st.; Jno. C. Deibel, F. S., 418 15th st.

No. 29, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets every Sunday at 61½ Alabama st. Geo. Foster, Pres., 100 Walker st.; D. J. Kerr, R. S., 114 Richardson st.; Geo. Raymer, F. S., 121 Rhodes st.

No. 30, Cincinnati, O.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 136 E. Court st. W. Williams, Pres., 26 Mitchell ave., Mt. Auburn; H. C. Genrich, R. S., 225 W. Court st.; J. F. Harmuth, F. S., 2158 Vernon st., Clifton Heights.

No. 31, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 116 Newark av. Thos. Watson, Pres., 513 Jersey av.; F. J. Anderson, R. S., 228 Washington st.; T. L. Jones, F. S., 137 Grand st.

No. 32, Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at German Union Hall. J. F. Colvin, Pres., 963 Madison av.; Jos. Maher, R. S., 348 Grand st.; Paterson Heights, Paterson, N. J.; John Kaue, F. S., 274 Hamilton av.

No. 35, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at Well's Memorial Hall, 987 Washington st. J. Larkin, Pres., 13 Cambridge st.; D. McGilvray, R. S., 7 Humboldt Park, Roxbury; R. H. Bradford, F. S., 14 Pleasant st., Cambridge.

No. 36, Sacramento, Cal.—J. A. Crombach, Pres., 1613 4th st.; E. G. Fleicher, R. S., 505 J st.; Gus. Flanagan, F. S., 530 M st.

No. 37, Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Union Labor Hall, 11 Central Row. M. F. Owens, Pres., 63 Hawthorne st.; D. F. Cronin, R. S., 49 Windsor st.; C. E. Byrne, F. S., 16 John st.

No. 38, Cleveland, O.—Meets every Thursday at 393 Ontario st. R. M. Ross, Pres., 33½ Colgate st.; Tom Wheeler, R. S., 378 Franklin av.; J. E. Suloff, F. S., 28 Norton st.

No. 39, Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Phoenix Bldg., 157 Westminster st. H. B. Kelly, Pres., 1930 Westminster st.; M. L. Carder, R. S., 40 Wilson st.; G. D. Higgins, F. S., 8 Carpenter st.

No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets every Monday at north-west corner 8th and Locust sts. "Brokaw's Hall." R. M. Martin, Pres., 1702 N. 3d st.; Wm. Dorsel, R. S., 1710 Calhoun st.; F. A. Dunn, F. S., 418 N. 20th st.

No. 41, Philadelphia, Pa.—Geo. A. Neal, Pres., 3626 Wharton st.

No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—F. A. Chadwick, Pres., 103 Roberts ave.; C. A. Davenport, R. S., 533 Seymour st.; Chas. A. Miller, F. S., 906 Montgomery st.

No. 44, Rochester, N. Y.—F. M. Kehoe, Pres., 21 Costar st.; Wm. A. Breese, R. S., 56 4th st.; Fred Fish, F. S., 123 State st.

No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Council Hall. Wm. Haley, Pres., 125 Erie st.; Chas. Guyton, R. S., 124 Swan av.; C. F. Stinson, F. S., 298 Carolina st.

No. 46, Lowell, Mass.—M. J. Burns, Pres., Police Dept.; H. E. Maguire, Sec'y, 97 Christian st.

No. 48, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at cor. of Main and Clinton sts. R. Bartel, Pres., Hotel Tremont; A. J. Lathouse, R. S., 65 Hoffman st.; G. B. Taylor, F. S., 31 Douglas av.

No. 49, Bloomington, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at Trades Assembly Hall. C. F. Snyder, Pres., Box 328; Guy Carlton, R. S., East and Market sts.; W. C. Gorey, F. S., 409 S. Lee st.

No. 51, Scranton, Pa.—Jas. Harding, Pres., 601 Meridian st.; P. Campbell, R. S., 1210 Irving av.; Ruben Robius, F. S., 1223 Hampton st.

No. 52, Davenport, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday; A. L. Wheeler, Pres., Hotel Downs; J. H. Clark, Sec., 215 Iowa st.

No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa.—C. A. Swager, Pres., 115½ Market st.; Jas. Enninger, R. S., 25 N. 15th st.; C. Anderson, F. S., 46 Summit st.

No. 54, Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 301 Main st. H. Scheerer, Pres., 219 W. Jefferson st.; Harry Dunn, R. S., East Peoria; L. C. Crawley, F. S., 115 Washington st.

No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Geo. F. Dörner, Pres., care S. S. Tel. office; F. W. Messacar, R. S., Station A; W. R. Kingston, F. S., 119 Kern st.

No. 62, Kalamazoo, Mich.—A. D. Ayres, Pres., 534 S. Burdick st.; L. Bellman, R. S., 540 Pine st.; G. E. Tiff, F. S., 324 Sarah st.

No. 63, Tampa, Fla.—Theo. Glinn, Pres., Pt. Tampa City; W. F. Crofts, R. S., lock box 264; Arthur D. Henry, F. S., box 220.

No. 65, Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays in Good Templars Hall, W. Broadway. Vic Poissant, Pres., with Mont. Elect. Co.; D. J. Winslow, R. S., 103 E. Granite st.; A. G. Ellerick, F. S., General Del.

No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Meets every Monday. G. O. Wood, Pres., 1214 Providence st.; A. H. Stelle, R. S., 12 Main st.; W. V. Fisk, F. S., care Telephone office.

No. 67, Quincy, Ill.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, So. 5th st. W. F. Wagner, Pres., 641 Locust st.; D. M. Malinson, F. S., 1120 Viue st.

No. 68, Little Rock, Ark.—C. W. Wilson, Pres., care Brown Machine Co.; C. J. Griffith, R. S., care L. R. Tract. & El. Co.; W. N. Drogoon, F. S., 1509 W. 3d st.

No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at Labor Hall. S. D. Claiborne, Pres., 141 San Jacinto st.; W. H. Young, R. S., 190 Beaumont st.; F. G. Montgomery, F. S., 190 Collins st.

No. 70, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, cor. Centre and State sts. F. Litzendorf, Pres., Crane st., Mt. Pleasant; Geo. Miller, R. S., 32 Ellis st.; J. D. Betting, F. S., 626 Villa road.

No. 71, Galveston, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays. J. T. Payne, Pres., 1314 Centre st.; F. J. Schallert, R. S., 2514 Church st.; G. L. Garrett, F. S., 2103 Av. L.

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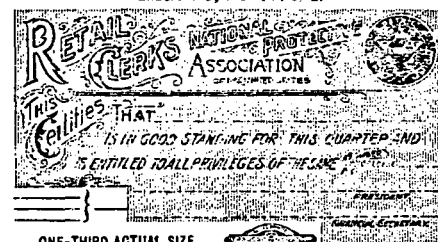
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No. 79, Austin, Tex.—Meets every Thursday night at Maccabec Hall. J. L. Verkafer, Pres., 1206 San Jacinto st.; Chas. J. Jackson, R. S., Mayor's office; B. Y. Lovejoy, F. S., 109-111 E. 7th st.

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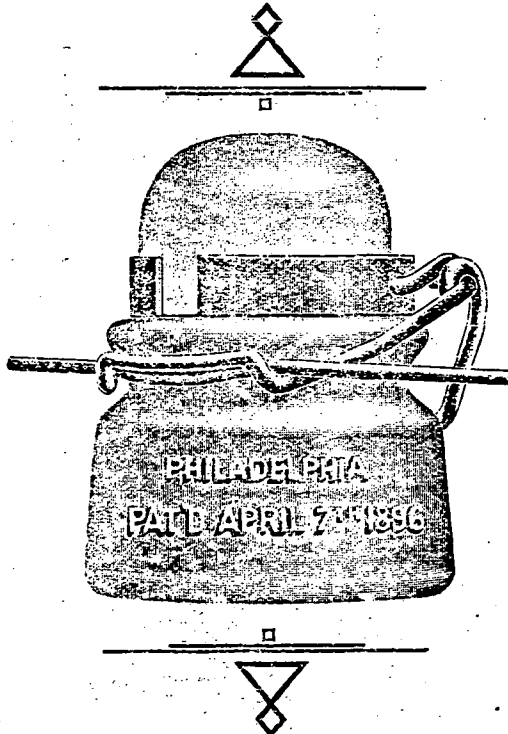
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